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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

German Boycott Stirs World

Jews Oppressed in Many Ways

Wide Reaction May Force Halt

U. S. Sees 250,000 New Jobs

France May Pay Up If and If

Canada Fights Absurd Pistols

GERMANY'S boycott of its Jews stirs opinions and passions the world over. Jews in every civilized land move to aid the members of their race in whatever manner possible. Governments are asked to protest, an appeal to the League of Nations is proposed, and boycotts of German goods are instituted. But the German Jews cry that they are being harmed more than helped by impulsive action in their behalf. This boycott was organized by the Nazis or National Socialists as a rebuke to false propaganda about atrocities and to halt protests. Suddenly, in and out of Germany, comes realization of what this boycott machine may do—It may work far graver destruction than ever was intended.

¶ Germany sees frenzied Jew-baiters start oppression. When 48 Jewish stores in Berlin have been attacked and hastily forced to close, the rioters begin smashing stores not run by Jews but to which Jews have loaned money. Emden, Goettingen and Kiel have no Jewish shop left open after picketing and window smashing. Knives used in Jewish butchering rites are everywhere confiscated. Westphalia University locks out its Jewish professors. Crowds in many places demand removal of Jewish judges and attorneys. Woolworth stores are again attacked—In the wholly mistaken belief that their founder was a Jew.

¶ Chancellor Hitler's Government begins to get the other side of the picture. Closing of Jewish department stores leaves thousands of German Gentiles unemployed. Wholesale smashing of plate glass windows brings tremendous loss not to Jews but to German insurance companies. Quietly preparing for action are leading Jewish financiers in many countries who can seriously disturb Germany's finances and trade. Dr. Albert Einstein renounces his German citizenship. A torch has been put in hatred's hand. Boycott threatens to flame into race war. It is hoped the Hitler Government, which used every radio station in Germany to broadcast the boycott, may soon turn to radio again—May with full Nazi sternness order boycott suppressed.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald welcomes Norman Davis, American Ambassador on world affairs, to London and proposes that the World Economic Conference meet in May. The American attitude favors convening as soon as there is any prospect of concrete results. Britain and America can strongly influence the Geneva committee. Ambassador Davis, talking with Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, says Washington will agree with the majority vote on place. Mr. Davis delivers more than a business message—The United States wishes to coöperate with Britain in pacifying the world.

¶ The United States is about to open 250,000 jobs of a brand new kind to the unemployed. Senate and House put the final touches on the first of the unemployment measures and in a few days Department of Labor agencies will begin enrolling willing workers for reforestation, soil erosion and conservation work—Life in forest camps will beat pounding the pavements.

¶ France seeks American consent to two conditions before attempting to meet its defaulted Dec. 15 payment of $20,000,000. It would have Washington agree to discuss debt revision at the World Economic Conference and to consider the June 15 payment as pending until a settlement is found. Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies demand affirmative answers to both propositions before they will give the Radicals their votes to make a majority behind the motion to pay. France is merely human—Painless paying suits it best.

¶ Federal law can force state banks to join the national bank system and eliminate at a stroke America's present dual arrangement. There is no constitutional reason to prevent this, the general counsel of the Federal Reserve Board discovers, and observers believe they foresee the Administration's plan—A unified commercial system to eliminate the tragedy of bank failures.

¶ Canada's Parliament is told that the whole business of pistol carrying has been increased by the ostentatious display of weapons by the police. James Malcolm, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, in backing sentences of one to five years for carrying revolvers, asks that all rural police be stripped of their two exposed holsters. He finds pistol carrying, outside criminal districts in cities, absurd from every angle. But the United States claims the chief absurdity—The would-be assassin of a President can still step into a store and get everything he needs for $8.

China's Workers Try 1000-Character Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

SOME 1037 men and women have been graduated from the People's Schools in Nanking, which have been established according to the plan of making "every man, woman and child in the Chinese capital literate."

There are 36 of these schools in Nanking. Working people comprise most of the students. A course of six months is given, and during this time it is possible to teach the well-known Thousand-Character course.

The system of People's Schools at Nanking is being worked out to serve as a model to other cities. Many of the teachers work without salary.

Chemists Perfect Synthetic Stone Made of Waste

Material Reported Free From Former Tendency of Discoloration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—Synthetic stone, put together from waste products, has been perfected through chemical research at Purdue University and compares favorably with its natural rivals in durability, adaptability and attractiveness, the American Chemical Society was told here today at its eighty-fifth meeting.

The stone is made of pulverized material, thoroughly mixed in proper proportion and compressed in a polished steel form under a pressure of 2500 pounds to the square inch, Prof. R. Norris Shreve of Purdue explained to the chemists. After a period of drying, the mold goes through a "steaming" process where the necessary chemical reaction is completed. The entire process takes barely half a day.

Coloring material may be added to the synthetic stone to produce a wide range of hues that withstand the weather. Moreover, the new material, Professor Shreve guaranteed, will not develop the unsightly white sometimes appearing on brick or the discoloration that comes to limestone because of the alkaline salts they contain.

Extensive Laboratory Tests

Equally adaptable to the construction of small homes or skyscrapers, the synthetic stone, as described by Professor Shreve, is made into any size of block, and may be used for outside walls, floors and ceilings. Extensive outdoor and laboratory tests during the past three years, he said, have proved the stone to be satisfactory.

Traces of harmful acid in motor oils, impossible to detect readily until now, have been disclosed by a delicate color test perfected by Prof. Victor K. LaMer of Columbia University, the chemists were notified. Elimination of these minute quantities of acid in motor fuels, industrial lubricants and other petroleum derivatives ultimately will tend to lower repair bills on engines of all types and increase their usefulness and lengthen the life of power generators, it was said.

Control of Insect Pest

Control of the red spider, an insect pest which annually causes large crop losses in the South and West, is promised with the development of an insecticide based on selenium, an element closely related to sulphur, it was reported by Mr. G. B. Gnadinger, Minneapolis research chemist. The red spider feeds on nearly 200 varieties of plants and it is estimated that the damage to the cotton crop alone reaches $2,000,000 a year.

Government proposals to blend gasoline with alcohol produced from grain were criticized by Dr. Gustav Egloff of Chicago. Such a requirement, he estimated, would add to the motorists' gasoline bill approximately $90,000,000 a year if the farmer receives 25 cents a bushel for corn with a net cost per gallon of alcohol of 29 cents.

A technical address on "Surface Chemistry" was delivered before the entire society last night by Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry, and associate director of research of the General Electric Company.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, March 30, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
The Young Folks' Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Possessions
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

Things Present

"Movies and Milk" is another editorial which might well be passed along to the manager of a motion picture theater.

An interview with the inventor of television appears on the Young Folks' Page.

"Martha Berry's Humanity" on the Home Forum page sums up the work of a woman who brought education to the mountaineers of the southern Appalachians.

A selection of outstanding cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, Hymnal Notes, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Senate Indorses Work Bill; Sends It to White House

Way Cleared for Speedy Enlistment of Jobs Army of 250,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Senate today added its approval to that given by the House last night to President Roosevelt's reforestation bill and sent it to the White House for the Executive signature. Within a few weeks unemployed men up to 250,000 will be recruited to go to work in national forests and on other public operations.

Delay resulted from an attempt by House leaders yesterday to secure passage of the Senate bill under the general rules of the House. Heretofore they have invoked ironclad special rules, shutting off all amendments when they were pushing through emergency measures. But under the regular procedure two minor amendments were injected.

Distinct Victory

Nevertheless, passage of the bill in the House yesterday without a roll-call vote was a distinct victory for the party leaders who proved by their success that the Democratic majority in the House could still function, and that the time has not yet arrived when the Republican minority can hope to block the Administration program.

Although the measure was never seriously in danger, Republicans for a moment routed the heavy Democratic majority by a parliamentary device and forced them to resort to a short recess in order to perfect their strategy.

Republicans gained their short-lived triumph on a point of order against the section which provides for its financing by diversion of unspent public works appropriations to the reforestation project. Representative Carroll L. Beeby (R.) of Maine cited a house rule preventing reporting of an appropriation measure by any committee other than the Appropriation Committee. In this case the bill had been reported by the Labor Committee.

The point of order was sustained. Democratic leaders immediately went into a huddle over the unexpected and disconcerting situation and recessed the House long enough to secure a special rule from the Rules Committee making the section in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Chile Puts Labor On 95 P. C. Basis Of National Origins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has strengthened the nationalistic clauses of its social legislation by ordering that 95 per cent of all company, factory or office employees shall be of Chilean nationality.

The new law is justified on the ground that other countries have taken protective measures, and that, at the present time, many foreigners are holding posts that can be competently filled by Chileans. Foreign and national business houses are equally bound by the ruling.

To prevent any circumvention of the law it is laid down that 95 per cent of the money actually paid out in salaries and wages shall go to Chileans. When a similar law was passed 10 years ago, though the percentage was then placed at 75 per cent, many firms flooded themselves with office boys in order technically to comply with the law.

Exemptions from the present law are allowed as follows: (1) If a foreigner has been residing in Chile for more than 10 consecutive years in which case he will count as a Chilean; (2) if he is married to a Chilean in which case he will also be recognized as a Chilean; (3) if it can be proved satisfactorily to a labor court that the foreigner is performing duties for which Chileans are unskilled.

The Government contended that it was impossible for many exemptions to be granted in the third case as Chileans had acquired proficiency in all trades and professions.

Roosevelt Gets Oil Industry Plan

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The oil industry has asked the Government to help it out of a low-price, overproduction morass. Representatives of an administration-sponsored conference placed before President Roosevelt yesterday a request for emergency legislation to aid them in stabilizing the industry.

A group of independent producers, led by Mr. John B. Elliott of Los Angeles, protested vigorously, however, and carried their case personally to the President. They claim stricter regulation of the big companies, not federal regulation, is needed.

The two principal points in the program presented included recommendations for laws authorizing appointment of a federal umpire to help the states agree on production limits and to prohibit the interstate shipment of oil in excess of the quotas agreed upon.

Pending further study, a daily production limit of 2,000,000 barrels for the country was recommended, to be allocated as follows: Texas 786,242, Oklahoma, 417,690, Kansas 93,366, California 432,432, and all other states 270,270.

Poet Is Chilean Envoy

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 30 (By U. P.)—Señorita Gabriela Mistral, Chile's leading woman poet, yesterday was named consul at Madrid, Spain.

South American Nations Strive To Develop Home Industries

Sharp Decline in Prices of Main Exports Cuts Foreign Credits to Minimum—Negotiations for Reciprocal Treaties Continue

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—When today the American consumer buys a dish of chocolate ice cream the cost of the material used is roughly 33 per cent less than it was in 1928. But when the South American planter ships the sugar and the chocolate, required in the ice cream, to the northern market, or when he exports the flour for the cookie served with the ice cream he receives something under 66 per cent of what he obtained five years ago. Similar conditions prevail in regard to coffee, copper and tin.

South American exports (raw materials) have seen a far more extended decline since 1928 than the finished and semi-finished goods of the United States. Gold has become scarce and foreign credits have dropped near the vanishing point. Suspension of the gold standard has followed in 12 countries.

Out of these charges have sprung new economic policies, including a rearrangement of commercial treaties. On the whole, there has been a definite leaning toward an economic nationalism seeking heightened barriers to international trade, plus the effort to develop domestic commodities formerly imported. And finally, there has been a pronounced movement for trade unions between Latin-American nations economically complementary.

Today, commercial treaties granting special reciprocal trade privileges are in force between Argentina and Chile; Chile and Peru; and negotiations for similar agreements are under negotiation by Argentina and Uruguay; Brazil and Uruguay; Cuba and Uruguay; and Chile and Cuba.

To effect immediate relief among the Latin-American republics during 1932, numerous legislative steps were taken for increased public works appropriations. Laws were passed favoring the debtor classes, while new forms of credit were established to aid groups hitherto unable to obtain assistance. For example, in Colombia, banks were organized to help persons who could not transact business with the larger institutions.

As three South American republics, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, are generally rated the most important Latin-American countries for international trade, these nations are

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Banking Inquiry Seeks Power To Widen Its Field

Senate Committee Acts to Call Morgan, Kuhn Loeb and Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee is determined to investigate the books of J. P. Morgan & Co., investment bankers, and will ask the Senate for further authority, believed to be necessary to broaden the scope of its inquiry.

This information was announced today by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, after a conference behind closed doors.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, who conducted the sweeping investigation into the National City Bank, was authorized to draft the resolution giving the committee additional power. Mr. Fletcher stated that objection had been made in Wall Street, on behalf of the Morgan Company, Kuhn Loeb & Co., and other big houses, that the committee lacks authority to press its inquiry into their field.

Bill Goes to Committee

Mr. Fletcher likewise made known that any further action in the case of Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former president of the Harriman National Bank, will be left to the Department of Justice and that so far as the committee is concerned, it is through with the subject.

At Mr. Fletcher's request the Senate transferred from the Judiciary Committee to the Banking and Currency Committee the new Roosevelt bill dealing with securities, on which the President sent a message to Congress yesterday.

Mr. Fletcher made no estimate as to when the facts now accumulating in the field of investment banking will be made available through the medium of public hearings.

"We have got to get the facts first," he said. "The Morgan Company has given us access to its files, but the question has been raised over use of the material and as to further investigation. The objection is not raised by the Morgan company alone, but by other investment bankers."

Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, was closeted with the committee for three-quarters of an hour in informal discussion. He said he came to the committee "to get acquainted" and added that he intended to "come back frequently."

Senators coming from the conference said he discussed the whole field of banking and business and described recent improvements in the fiscal situation.

Era of Coöperation

Mr. Woodin, a small, shy figure, told the doorman that he was the Secretary of the Treasury. Only when newspapermen corroborated the statement could the doorman be convinced, and hastily opened the door.

"Oh, I'm used to it," said Mr. Woodin, good-naturedly afterward when he talked over the incident with reporters. "I believe they would stop me from the Treasury Department if I didn't use my regular door!"

"I believe in the fullest and freest coöperation between the Secretary of the Treasury and this committee."

"He talked of the business situation—just what we talk about every day," said Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, ranking minority member of the committee. "It was very valuable."

"It was agreeable and enlightening," said Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina told the Senate that Mr. Woodin had informed the Banking Committee that $4,000,000,000 is tied up in closed banks in the country. Of this, $3,000,000,000 is in closed state banks and $1,000,000,000 in closed Federal Reserve member banks.

Socialists Block Paris Move to Pay Debt Installment

Plan to Settle With U. S. Sidetracked in Committee Stage

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 30—The French Government has deferred the question of payment to the United States of the postponed war debt installment until it is able to give the Chamber formal assurances of satisfaction on two points. The first is that America will discuss debt revision with France at the international economic conference. The second is that a moratorium of June 15 payments be declared pending the outcome of this world conference.

Negotiations are actively under way, The Christian Science Monitor understands, to obtain these assurances. Meanwhile, the Government, though desirous of paying the postponed annuity now, was forced yesterday to sidetrack in committee the discussion of a motion calling for immediate payment.

The reason for this delay is that the Socialist deputies, who are necessary to form a majority with the Radicals, refuse to reverse their vote until the above assurances are forthcoming. An unconfirmed report is circulating in usually well-informed circles here that Mr. Norman H. Davis, America's Ambassador-at-large, is bringing a proposal for a preliminary gathering of the principal United States debtors, whose aim would be to reach a general debt accord, which could then be incorporated into the results of the world economic conference.

German Jews Send Appeal to Hitler

BERLIN, March 30 (AP) — Jews turned today to the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, and to President von Hindenburg, to prevent the nation-wide boycott of Jews, due to start tomorrow.

Premature outbreaks continued in various cities, resulting in widespread damage to Jewish business establishments. The National Socialist Party, which is sponsoring the organized ban on Jewish business and professional activity, disapproved of these acts of vandalism. In some cities its storm troops were able to suppress outbreaks.

The hopes of the Jews rested in the conservative branch in which Herr Hitler and Dr. Wilhelm Frick are now identified, as opposed to the other Fascist cabinet members, Capt. Hermann Goering and Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

The new appeal, signed by members of the General Council of Jews and the Board of Berlin's Jewish community, also was addressed to the Nationalist Party majority in the Hitler cabinet, which has never been identified with anti-Semitic activities as advocated by the Fascists.

Big Importations Arrive From Far East

Heavy imports from the Far East are being received at Boston today with arrival of three steamers laden with jute, lumber, pig iron, burlap, etc. The British freighter Weirbank arrived from India with 4400 tons of cargo for Boston, said to be the largest inward cargo at this port in recent years, and including 16,000 bales of jute.

The Siamese Prince arrived from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Straits Settlements with 2000 tons of Philippine sugar and 650 tons of general cargo for Boston. The steamer Mahsud, from Calcutta and Colombo, brought 3000 tons of cargo for this port, including 14,000 bales of jute.

London Conferees Seek Early Date For Trade Parley

Anglo-American Accord Expected to Determine Geneva's Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 30—The process of trying definitely to fix the date of the World Economic Conference some time in May began here when Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States, who arrived in London yesterday, had two meetings with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon today.

The British proposed that the conference meet in May. Mr. Davis is understood to have said that the United States Administration would be glad to have the conference assemble as soon as there was any prospect of concrete results. While actual decision rests with the League of Nations organization committee, agreement between Britain and the United States to press for an early meeting will undoubtedly carry great weight.

The same applies to the question of where the conference should be held, which was also discussed today. Washington has been suggested in some quarters instead of London. This, however, would entail Mr. MacDonald's giving up the chairmanship, since he could not spare the time away from London. It is understood that Mr. Davis told Mr. MacDonald that the United States is prepared to agree with the views of the majority as to where the conference should meet.

Today's discussions between the statesmen were mainly exploratory. Mr. Davis, after breakfasting with Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, heard from Mr. MacDonald's own lips his explanation not only of why he thought the time ripe for the economic conference to meet, but also why he had brought forward the new British disarmament plan, and what happened between himself and Signor Benito Mussolini at Rome.

It is Mr. Davis's purpose to see to what extent the United States can coöperate with Britain in helping the general pacification of the world as well as furthering the work of the economic conference. But it is authoritatively stated that he has not brought any new plan in either sphere.

New Money Unit Bases Comforts Upon Work Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 30—By organizing all phases of industry and agriculture into a "Mutual Enterprise Association" and effecting all exchange within the association through the medium of "human energy scrip," Mr. G. R. Harrington, Pittsburgh engineer, believes "the ever expanding needs and comforts of life may be had by all who are willing to work for them."

Mr. Harrington is working to bring about such an organization on the theory that "it should be sufficiently under way by the fall of 1933 so that farm goods and produce of the harvest season can start moving into the exchange depots which must be in readiness by that time to take care of industrial requirements of the association."

The core of the plan is the belief that all real value with relation to human welfare and advancement is fundamentally centered with the properly directed expenditure of human energy.

With the factories and farms united under his plan, Mr. Harrington said, "the association would employ 'human energy scrip' instead of federal money, because it recognizes human energy as basically operative at the point of exchange of goods and services."

This scrip, he continues, may be used either as a promise to do productive work or as a receipt for productive work done within the association or enterprises related to it.

Manchoukuo Seizes Soviet Freight Cars

TOKYO, March 30 (AP)—A new incident in the long series of disputes between Russia and Japan over the Chinese Eastern Railway was reported today in the seizure of a Russian train and its freight by Manchoukuo border guards.

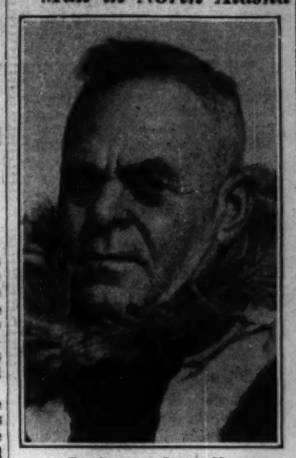
A Japanese dispatch said the Soviet Government was making unauthorized shipments of war materials over the railway, now jointly operated by Manchoukuo and Russia, to Vladivostok.

A westbound train was seized at Manchuli, at the northwest extremity of Manchuria, a report published in the newspaper Nichi Nichi said. It was not allowed to continue until freight from four coaches had been unloaded and returned across Manchuria to the Vladivostok end of the line.

British Officers Held

NEWCHWANG, Manchuria, March 30 (AP)—British gunboats were searching off the Manchurian coast today for a gang of Chinese buccaneers who kidnaped four British officers yesterday from the British merchant ship Nanchang. The pirates' two vessels escaped in shallow water along the coast of the Gulf of Liaotung as the Nanchang tried to pursue them.

Fled Crowds to Handle Mail in North Alaska



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLES D. BROWER

Arctic Post Office Roused to Action Five Times Yearly

Point Barrow Residents Rush Down to Get Expected Letters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—The "farthest north" postmaster of the United States, on vacation now, dropped in to see friends at the Chicago Academy of Science last week, reporting to them some of his observations of birds who visit his home just 1100 miles from the north pole.

Handling the United States mail at Point Barrow, Alaska, doesn't keep a man busy all of the time, Mr. Charles D. Brower, the polar postmaster, explained. There are only five mails a year, three in winter, two in summer. The rest of the time Mr. Brower keeps store, selling supplies to the 400 Eskimo inhabitants of Point Barrow, and to various arctic explorers who drop in to be outfitted before their final dash poleward. And he finds leisure to study the wild life of the region.

A New Yorker by birth, Mr. Brower went to Alaska 49 years ago because he preferred to be where there weren't so many people. He thinks the bird migrants from the Gulf of Mexico and South America come up there to nest for the same reason. Whatever the cause, the brief summer of his latitude is gay with bird visitors from distant regions. Sometimes a bird drops in from Asia, said Mr. Brower. Naturalists have identified the red spotted blue throat and the dotterel, which he reported as Asiatic visitors.

Interesting human visitors come his way, too, Famous explorers, Amundsen, Stefansson and Wilkins among them, have made him memorable calls, he said. Once, following the wreck of a whaling vessel, he had 300 unexpected guests, all refugees. He said he managed to care for them for several weeks until they could get away.

Mr. Brower's son is handling the mail while he is on vacation in "the States." While the mail doesn't arrive very often, it is quite regular, he said. The three winter mails arrive on Nov. 1, Jan. 1 and March 1, being brought the last 750 miles from Kotzebue, Alaska, by dog team.

The arrival of the team is a signal for the entire population to rush down to the post office in Mr. Brower's general store.

Five mails a year doesn't seem like a great many to most people, but it does to Mr. Brower. "When I first settled in Point Borrow," he said, "I thought I was lucky if I got mail once in two years." The place has improved a lot since then. It now has a Presbyterian mission, a Government school and a United States Army wireless station which sends out weather reports twice daily.

The climate isn't exactly genial—the average winter temperature is about 35 degrees below zero and the settlement is in darkness from Nov. 21 to Jan. 21. But when summer comes with its perpetual daylight there is much interesting wild life in the tundras and swamps, and the farthest north postmaster thinks there's nothing to compare with the fun of taking a 20 or 30 mile jaunt in a kyak, paddling into the wilderness. "You just take a little tent, a raincoat, a camera, some food, and away you go," he said, with a boy's enthusiasm.

Cheaper But Abler Defense Is Advised

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A remodeled national defense system to "increase efficiency and save $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year" was recommended to the House Military Affairs Committee today by Mr. William Mitchell, former brigadier-general, who served as assistant chief of the army air corps.

Colonel Mitchell proposed that the land, sea, and air forces of the United States be merged into a department of national defense with only one head. Assistants would be charged with supervising activities of the army, navy and aviation.

A bill to accomplish that has just been introduced by Representative John J. McSwain (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and it was that proposal, among others, which the committee was considering today.

Irish Pass Bill To Take Over Annuity Money

New Law Enables Spending of Funds Collected to Pay Britain

Policy Is Questioned

Import Ban, Some Think, May Put Premium on 'Made in Ireland' Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, March 30—While the Senate vote today on the Land Purchase Annuities bill enabling the transfer of monies collected for British annuity payments from a suspense account to the Exchequer for general purpose is popular, bringing as it has done immediate signature by the Governor-General, many heads are being shaken over the Government's policy. There is much questioning over the goal of a "reasonably self-sufficient" Ireland, which Mr. Eamon de Valera and his friends are now pursuing with renewed ardor as a result of their success at the polls last January.

Chiefly the head shaking is concerned with what Mr. de Valera considers "reasonable." He is credited, and not unreasonably in view of his public utterances, with dislike of all forms of mass production, with unorthodox views as to what constitutes a paying business, with a determination to decentralize industry and to favor the small man at the expense of the big, even to the extent of wanting to do away with multiple and chain stores.

Most responsible people in the Irish Free State admit that more things could be made in the country than are being made today. But they draw the line of feasibility very much sooner than does Mr. de Valera.

Take automobiles, for instance, Irish experts say that even with a 50 per cent duty it is not a paying enterprise to manufacture automobile bodies in the Free State. The demand is so small for any particular make of car that it is impracticable to set up the very expensive plant needed for cheap mass production.

They add that not only is the mass-produced car cheaper than the handmade one, but it is actually better. The body lasts longer and stands harder knocks. It is, to all intents and purposes, a single unit instead of a lot of bolted bits.

Sticks to His Guns

Mr. de Valera brushes these arguments aside. He insists on an all-Irish motorbody. He is prepared, if necessary, to have only one type of motorcar, if Ireland is incapable of producing more on a competitive basis.

At the same time, he disavows any intention whatsoever of "regimenting" the individual. Speaking one day about the location of factories he said he would try to "induce" industrialists to set up their factories where the Government wanted them to.

If necessary, he would offer "special transport or other facilities." But he would not allow the country to become industrialized. No Birminghams, Manchesters or Liverpools.

In other words, as a business man put it: "We are not going to be 'regimented' into putting our factories where we don't want them, but we aren't necessarily going to be allowed to have them where we do want them. And we aren't going to be 'regimented' into buying an Irish motorcar. We're given complete freedom of choice between one particular kind of motorcar and none at all."

According to Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister of Commerce and Industry, all commercial vehicle and bus bodies are now being made in the Free State. "Certain difficulties," he added, have been encountered with regard to private cars. Nevertheless, the Government intended to continue the policy of trying to get the bodies made in the Free State and of restricting imports to the chassis.

Goal Is Far Distant

So far, of course, Mr. de Valera's goal remains in the dim distance. But a start has been made. Government permits, for example, have to be obtained before a new factory can be erected. Incidentally, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry refuses a permit until it is abundantly satisfied that at least 51 per cent of the capital is Irish.

According to Mr. Lemass, considerable progress is being made in establishing new industries in the Free State.

"The moment is fast approaching," he told a meeting of the Federation of Irish Industries here, when there will be no importation of men's clothing. In respect of womens' clothing, the position "is a little more difficult."

So it is in regard to boots and shoes, he said, but hoped there would soon be no more need to import cement thus reducing imports by £400,000 a year. And in future all constructional steel "must be fabricated" in the Free State.

By means of import duties they had, he said, brought about a situation in which all horse-drawn vehicles are now being made in the country.

Another significant statement by Mr. Lemass on this occasion was that arrangements have been completed "to induce or compel" firms erecting machinery "to have a definite proportion of the pulleys, shafting and auxiliary gear required, made in the country."

Chair Established At Technology In Honor of Thomson

Inventor Guest at Dinner Given to Mark His 80th Anniversary

Announcement of the establishment of the Elihu Thomson Professorship of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was made last night by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Institute, at a dinner given to Dr. Thomson at Walker Memorial, in honor of the eightieth anniversary of his birth.

In establishing this chair of electrical engineering, Dr. Compton said, the executive committee of the institute was endeavoring "to draw as the incumbent a man of such qualifications for teaching and research as shall fittingly and permanently caarry forward those high ideals of creative scholarship and productive service as have so distinguished the man whose name this professorship will bear."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of the Institute, paid the tribute of the educational institutions at the dinner. He declared that the profession which Dr. Thomson has pursued, holds for him "the key to an accomplishment that is more truly satisfying even than the pushing back of the boundaries of science or the application of the fruits thereof to the material benefit of man."

Speaking on behalf of the electrical industries, Dr. George B. Cortelyou of New York, president of the Edison Electric Institute, referred to the fact that while Dr. Thomson's outstanding achievements were in the field of electrical engineering, his labors were by no means confined to that field but covered a wide range of activity. He never was a mere specialist insulated within the narrow cell of his specialty, but a citizen of the world concerned in all that affected the interests of humanity, he declared.

Mr. S. F. Charlesworth spoke for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of which he is president. He pointed out that Dr. Thomson has been engaged in research and engineering with remarkable success for almost 60 years and that his perception of the fundamentals in the science of electricity have been quick.

By his investigations and inventions, he has "contributed enormously to the advance of all the engineering arts, notably electrical, mechanical and chemical," Mr. Charlesworth declared, and in many other technical organizations he has taken an active part and served with distinction. By his accomplishments and the universal recognition which they have received, Dr. Thomson has brought honor, not only to himself, but to the whole profession of engineering, he said.

Among the other speakers and guests were Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Dr. Harvey W. Cushing of Boston, representing professions other than engineering; Mr. Ambrose Swasey, distinguished mechanical engineer; Mr. Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Mr. J. D. M. Ford, representing the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A telegram of greeting to Professor Thomson from Mr. Herber Hoover also was read at the dinner.

In the United States alone, it was pointed out, Dr. Thomson has more than 7000 patents. Many of his inventions are on exhibition at the institute this week adn next Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. Not only has Dr. Thomson been the recipient of many medals, honors and degrees both in the United States and abroad, but he is the only person to whom the Kelvin, Faraday and Hughes medals have all been awarded.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

In the course of the year members of the Junior League exhibit singly in the gallery, zero Marlborough Street. Annually there is a joint display in the large auditorium in which works by all artist-members are shown. We may gain a general impression of the talent, its variety, its depth. The current showing is the best we have seen at the league. It consists of oils, aquarelles, sculpture and prints.

There are several young painters who treat paint as though it were a glorified plaything. They have little or no technical equipment, an ephemeral vision, and no realization of what a stirring, penetrating matter is the art of picture-making. They do not profit by the example of neighboring painters who think, and work, and exercise an artistic conscience. Works, for example by Misses Elizabeth Saltonstall, Susan Flint, Faith Jones, display real merit. They are made with sound craftsmanship.

It is diverting to find young ladies like Misses Aline Kilham and Cecily Livermore in a group like this, for these two artists have traveled, manifestly, and seen works made by traditions and temperaments alien to Boston. Miss Kilham in her engaging manner portrays a corner of the kitchen—sink, faucet, toaster, cups. Pastel she uses with a light touch, and a softness which dissipates any plainness or crudity the subject might suggest. Her viewpoint is frankly feminine, frankly trifling; it has wit and grace and freedom. Miss Livermore has caught the spirit of Parisian realism which forces up asperities of life through distorted drawing and somber colors. She, too, shows ingenuity, though her imagination roves in dark and dismal corridors.

The sculptures are on a high level. Miss Amelia Peabody carries the prize with a modern version of the mother-and-child subject. There is kinship between this youthful mother holding her infant and the Gothic Madonna. Miss Peabody's subject gains freedom and grace in the modern costume and athletic swing of posture. The Gothic Madonna was enlivened by the crude device of déhanchement.

Fountains, reliefs, portraits complete the display. D. A.

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A Safeguard Against Future 'Crashes and Smash-Ups'

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Events Tonight

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, talk, "Should Boston Be Investigated?" by Judge Michael H. Sullivan, also motion pictures of tropics, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 7:45.

Harvard Engineering Society: Lecture, "Technology and Economic Stabilization," by Prof. E. S. Mason of Harvard, Pierce Hall, Cambridge, 7:30. Open to public.

Boston City Club: Travel talk, "Southern France and the Balearic Islands," by Mr. Ernest Dudley Chase, 14 Somerset Street, 7:45.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Reunion dinner, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, speaker, Hotel Touraine, 6:30.

Hasty Pudding Club: Annual show, "Step Lively," clubhouse, Cambridge, 8:30.

University Club: "Fathers and Sons Night," illustrated lecture, "The Conquest of Mont Blanc," by Mr. Bradford Washburn, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: "The Story of Stained Glass," by Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard College Observatory: Open-house program, benefit Cambridge unemployed, talk, "The Puzzle of the Planets," by Prof. D. H. Menzel, 7:30. Open to public.

Harvard Glee Club and Harvard Orchestra: Joint concert, Sanders Theater, 8:15.

Daughters of St. George: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 8.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Meeting, talk on Iceland, Spitzbergen and Norway by Miss Ann M. Brodbine, also songs by Mrs. Helen Brodbine Ross of the San Carlo Opera Company, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Harvard Glee Club and Harvard University Orchestra, 8.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Land of Windmills," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Symphony luncheon, Mrs. Harold E. Porter, hostess, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:45.

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.

Ladies' Dog Club and Associated Nursery School: China dog show, Louis Joseph Gallers, through April 1.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Exhibition of inventions of Dr. Elihu Thomson, Walker Memorial, through Sunday, 2 to 5. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 3:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 122 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Gild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Through April 8.

Attleboro Museum of Art—Wall hangings by Marion Pierce Carter, oils by Florence Giviens, water colors by Rowena Brown Rice, sculpture by Harold Nelson Piel.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Loan of $2,000,000 Obtained by Boston

A loan of $2,000,000 to the city of Boston was obtained yesterday afternoon from Boston bankers through the city's clearing house, following five days of negotiations by Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent, payable Oct. 1, which is said to be 1¼ per cent lower than that obtained on a $1,000,000 in anticipation of taxes about two weeks ago.

When there was a doubt that the loan might be made yesterday, Mr. Dolan sold $1,635,000 in city bonds to the Sinking Fund Commission depositing the sum to the city's credit. Had the loan not gone through, Mr. Dolan pointed out, the city still would have been able to pay its bills for a week or 10 days more. This now will enable Mayor James M. Curley to sign the 5, 10 and 15 per cent pay cut communication which, however, it was said, cannot become effective until the passage of certain enabling legislation at the State House.

Closed Factory to Reopen

About 300 workers of the closed Converse Rubber Shoe Company factory in Malden will return to their jobs tomorrow, it is announced by Mr. Albert W. Weschler of Brookline, one of the receivers. Mr. Weschler will become managing head of the concern, acting for the stockholders. In a short time, he believes, employment at the factory will increase to 600 or 700 persons.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, dramatic sketch.
6:15 NBC dance music.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Fashionettes Trio; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist; talk.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson; Peggy Wood; Queenie Smith; Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Dramatic sketch.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Evan Evans; female trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Dramatic program.
10:30 Report of Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Banjo band.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Lewis's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 John McGonigle, tenor.
5:30 Variety program.
5:45 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:30 Musical program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Reports; news.
12:15 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; soloists.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Grab Bag."
4:30 p. m.—Local dance music.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30 p. m.—Question and Answer Man.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

Vermonters to Hold Annual Sugar Party

Maple sap is running and Boston Vermonters know it, so that is why the Vermont Association of Boston is holding its thirty-fourth annual sugar party at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, Saturday evening, April 1. They are calling the affair "The Feast That Brings Back Sweet Memories."

Activities of the association are held mainly to keep in touch with Vermont affairs, to call attention to the charm of the State as a vacation land and to publicize the fact that Vermont is a "land, not of milk and honey, but of milk and maple sirup." The Boston Vermont Association was formed in 1887.

New Tender for Lights

Lighthouse keepers along the Massachusetts coast are soon to have a new vessel bring their supplies, the lighthouse tender Arbutus which was recently launched at Wilmington, Del., having been assigned to this territory to replace the Azalea, long in this service and about to be retired, according to officials of the Lighthouse Bureau today. The Arbutus is to be sent to Boston for outfitting.

Taxpayers Groups Urged to Coöperate In Cutting Expenses

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Intelligent coöperation with public officials, looking toward curtailment rather than elimination of necessary public services, is the duty of taxpayers associations and private citizens, speakers told the convention of the Massachusetts taxpayers associations here today.

"We are not primarily interested in reducing the wages of public employees," said Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council. "We need intelligent fact-finding so that important services to the public may be curtailed but not eliminated.

"Government structures have been built up beyond the ability of people to maintain them," said Mr. James J. Jackson, chairman of the board of finance of Fall River. "By coöperative effort we must reduce their costs, not so much through the reduction of municipal employees' salaries as through the readjustment and reorganization of public services on a more efficient and more economical basis.

"Legislative groups have proved themselves valueless in these times of depression. We have had to remore from their jurisdiction many of the important measures which have been placed before them. We must continue to do so and place our governmental affairs in the hands of capable and strong leaders."

Strikers Add 500 More To Ranks in Lynn Area

LYNN, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Five hundred additional workers in three Lynn tanneries walked out today, officials of the leather workers division of the National Shoe Workers' Association said, bringing the number of estimated strikers in North Shore tanneries to 6000.

The tanneries affected today were the three units of the Benz Kid Company. Previously 500 workers had quit in the shops of the Barnett & Argoos Leather Companies, while union officials asserted that 5000 operatives were idle in Peabody, Danvers and Salem. The strike was called in protest against existing wage scales and to demand union recognition.

Indians as People Little Understood, La Farge Asserts

Boston Branch of Indian Affairs Association Hears Anthropologist

By TA-DE-WIN
Member of the Omaha Tribe

Doubtless while digging up earthenware and watching the pieces fall into place like a jig-saw puzzle, Mr. Oliver La Farge became convinced of the worth of a race that could produce pieces of pottery so graceful as to curves and restful as to design. At any rate it was as an anthropologist that he first went among the Indians. And as an enthologist he prefers to be known.

But today he came to Boston to address the Massachusetts Branch of the National Association on Indian Affairs, Inc., at the Women's Republican Club, on "Indians Are People."

Expeditions for Columbia, Harvard and Tulane University of Louisiana have taken Mr. La Farge to Guatemala and Mexico as well as to Arizona and New Mexico and while living among the Navajos he gathered the material for his novel "Laughing Boy," which gives a faithful delineation of Navajo customs and which won for him the Pulitzer Prize.

Because the National Association on Indian Affairs recognizes the stolid and honest qualities of the reservation Indians Mr. La Farge welcomed the opportunity of helping the Massaghusetts branch raise money for their Indian needs. In his opinion this association is doing most important work, as it is their aim "to promote the welfare of the American Indian in the United States by creating an enlightened public opinion and by promoting suitable legislation and enforcements of laws." More than anything else Mr. La Forge hopes that the public in general may come to look upon the Indian as a fellow worker instead of a museum specimen.

"It has been my experience," Mr. La Farge remarked during the course of his speech, "in observing the very curious ways of white people in the presence of Indians, that they never look on the Indian as a human being in the true sense of the word, but regard him as a curious sort of a phenomenon either admirable or contemptible, but always devoid of the rounded character and complete nature which they ascribe to their fellow whites. I think it can be said that the average white person in Indian country never actually sees an Indian, but only the projection of his own pre-conception.

"It has been my good fortune to have a number of close personal friends among the Indians, to live in their houses and eat their food by their fires. I have found them to possess humor, self-control, balance of mind, breadth of outlook, tolerance of other people's ways, respect for privacy and artistic capacity all beyond the average of white people. They are, also, of course backward from the point of view of material culture and adjustment to the extremely complex machine of our civilization. The National Association's work recognizes these factors, its service is flexible and human, based on genuine understanding of the people and of the special nature of the various problems presented. It is this characteristic which led me to become so deeply interested in its work."

Although his research work in anthropology has taken Mr. La Farge into the interiors of countries, yet he loves the sea and he is at work on another novel, at present a nameless one, but primarily a story of New England and of the sea, "a kind of literary home coming on my part" as he says, for the better part of his life has been spent in New England, although he was born in New York.

Scholastic Honors Gaining at Harvard

Scholarship at Harvard College and scholastic honors took a jump last year and the dean's office ventured the statement that it was because of the hard times which forced men into doing more work along the lines they entered Harvard to do.

This year the Dean's office again shows its honor list and reveals that whereas 170 seniors attained the Dean's list last year 239 have that honor now. This is an increase from 27 per cent of the class to 39 per cent. Only in the junior class did the number of honor men decrease. Smaller gains are shown in both freshman and sophomore classes. In the college as a whole honors went to exactly 101 more students this year than last.

Dean A. C. Hanford believes the rise in scholarship this time to be a result of the new and more strict standards for readmission to the college. A large portion of the black marks on the ledger were formerly due to the ease with which dropped freshmen were readmitted, after having been dropped because of poor grades.

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at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston (Opp. Christian Science church)

Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
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Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door

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Why Start Issue Of Mandate Isles? Matsuoka Queries

Two Years Too Soon, He Adds as Car Scuttles Through Boston

"Why raise the question of the mandated islands in the Pacific at this time? That question does not come up for two years."

Thus Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, chief delegate from Japan to the League of Nations, endeavored to dismiss abrupty a subject to which the world had its attention diverted recently when charges were made that the Japanese were fortifying them.

The conversation was during Mr. Matsuoka's long-promised visit yesterday to Boston. He was obviously a busy man. So the interview was held in a limousine, in which two detectives sat with cocked ears and watchful eyes. The interview lasted seven minutes, during a trip from the Copley-Plaza Hotel to the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Matsuoka said his only object in visiting Boston was to see the city. He missed the sights in answering questions. This will inform him that on Huntington Avenue he passed unnoticed one of the major building projects in New England, a large new publishing house. A touch of artistic Japan absorbed his interest, for he spent about an hour viewing the treasures of his countrymen at the museum.

Exiles were ever thus! Historic Boston, picturesque Boston, flanked by beautiful rocky and sandy coasts, must wait another day. He chatted an hour with President Lowell at Harvard. He held a reception, attended a dinner and gave an address in the evening. Then zip to New York again by train, thence to Washington to call on President Roosevelt and out to the Pacific coast en route for Japan, where he will tell the story in person of the events which led to his dramatic march out of the League Assembly.

No. Time enough to talk of the Pacific islands, for which Japan has a mandate, when the actual withdrawal from the League takes place two years hence, of which Japan recently gave Geneva notification. "Americans seem to be interested in these islands," Mr. Matsuoka said, "and I cannot see why. Japan is not dependent on the League for its right to occupy them. And the United States is not interested." A member of Mr. Matsuoka's entourage later explained that the United States evidently was interested in nothing west of a line drawn through Hawaii, since its retirement from the Philippines is only a matter of years. But the islands were necessary to Japan, it was admitted, for strategic reasons.

Mr. Matsuoka allowed that Japanese would be encouraged to emigrate to Manchuria. He was doubtful, however, whether they would go. "The climate is cold," he went on, and farmers would be reluctant to leave their native land. Perhaps Koreans would drift in in greater numbers. "They are going there now," he said. Above all Manchuria would prove attractive to business men.

The question of Japan's surplus population was not immediate, apparently. The explanation was simple. In the words of one of Mr. Matsuoka's friends, the Japanese can now supply practically all they need in food. Japanese live largely on the products of the land, on rice, and on what they garner from the sea. The waters around Japan abound in fish, and fish and rice are the mainstay in Japan. Meat forms an infinitesimal part of the diet, the average consumption of meat per person, according to this source of information, being but a pound or two a year. Then again, Japan was taking care of its increasing population by industrializing the country.

It was true that 65,000,000 was a large number to care for in so small a space, but evidently it did not trouble Japan at this stage.

Mr. Matsuoka's position regarding the Far East was made clear afterward at a meeting he addressed under the auspices of the Japan Society of Boston.

He foresaw a fairly early settlement of the Manchurian problem, for although Japan had a duty to perform with "the use of force to an end, yet time cools tempers in the East, just as it does in the West, and there is hope, and there are prospects."

If let alone, Japan and China could get along well together, he thought.

It was the aggressions of the West, in which the United States took part, that caused Japan to make itself a modern state.

Just as the United States is the guardian of liberty in the Western Hemisphere, so "we [Japan], too, have a Monroe Doctrine in the East."

The world opinion that Japan was the aggressor was unfortunate, since "it encouraged the Chinese to believe that the great powers of the West would fight their battles for them."

Foreign powers can deal with Japan on friendly terms, but they "cannot deal in an unfriendly way and achieve results."

Japan and the United States had "awful responsibilities in developing together a great coming Pacific civilization."

State Salary Cut Passed by Senate With Amendment

The bill reducing salaries of state employees was passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, after a motion to take off an amendment which provides for continuing the proposed cut until Nov. 30, 1934 instead of to March 31, 1935, as originally planned, was rejected by a vote of 19 to 15.

The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature voted last night to report a bill giving Mayor James M. Curley the right to reduce city salaries. The Senate was to hear the bill today and an attempt made to put it through all stages under a suspension of the rules. Senator Henry Parkman Jr., said that it will remain substantially as originally presented.

Discussion of the General Appropriation Bill was postponed by the House until Monday afternoon. Beer legislation still remains a problem with the committee not yet coming to an agreement on the best method of control.

Chain stores will be restricted in the retail sale and distribution of beer under the bill being considered today by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Members declare that it is their desire to report out a bill this afternoon. This bill will be read in the House then referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The House Ways and Means Committee, with the Senate members sitting, probably will probably hear the measure on Saturday. Under the terms of the bill, now being considered, it is understood that no licensee will be allowed more than three licenses in any part of the State and no more than one license in any one city or town.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy probably followed by rain at night; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 35; decreasing northwest winds shifting to east or south on Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; rain Friday night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy; rain Friday night and probably in north portion in afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair tonight Friday cloudy with slowly rising temperature; probably rain in afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast and increasing over south portion Friday and fair weather tonight; Friday overcast with rain by night near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	50	Montreal	32	42
Bismarck	40	52	Nantucket	38	46
Boston	37	48	New Orleans	68	76
Buffalo	30	34	New York	36	46
Calgary	42	52	Norfolk, Va.	42	56
Charleston	62	62	North Platte	40	80
Chicago	44	48	Philadelphia	38	50
Cincinnati	44	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	76
Denver	32	70	Pittsburgh	34	46
Eastport, Me.	34	44	Portland, Me.	36	48
Hatteras	50	50	Raleigh	42	60
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	56	66
7p.m., Mar. 29	70		St. Paul	40	46
Helena, Mont.	36	48	Salt Lake City	32	48
Huron, S. D.	44	64	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	64	74	SantaFe, N.M.	34	60
Kansas City	62	72	Seattle	46	48
Key West	76	80	Tampa	62	82
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	38	52
Memphis	62	78	Wichita, Kan.	66	72
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	30	50

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 30.
B—Maximum March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:06 p. m., Friday 2:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

Can You Find Your State Flag?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

ALL STATE EMBLEMS ARE IN THE PICTURE

They Were Made by Hand by H. I. Sherritt of Richmond, Virginia, and Are Authentic to the Last Detail.

Just how it would be possible to get a composite picture of the collection was a problem, but the girls of the Richmond Business College and the near-by pinnacle of the World War Carillon solved it.

Wellesley College Announces Several New Appointments

The Mary Whiton Calkins visiting professorship at Wellesley College will be filled in 1933-34 by Prof. Louis Cazamian who will teach a course in Victorian prose and give a series of eight public lectures.

With Professor Cazamian will come to this country Madame Cazamian, herself a student of literature and niece of M. Jules Jusserand, one-time Ambassador from France to the United States. In 1928-29 Professor Cazamian was a visiting professor at Columbia University. Latterly he has been professor of English language and literature at the Sorbonne.

Eight other academic appointments were announced today by Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college, for the year 1933-34.

They are:

Eleanor Prentiss, Wellesley and Columbia; instructor in English composition.

Dr. Marianne Thalmann, University of Vienna; associate professor of German.

Yves Chardon, leader of the Chardon String Quartet; instructor in cello.

Malcolm H. Holmes, Harvard University; director of the orchestra.

Clarence E. Watters, chairman of music department of Trinity College, Hartford; instructor in organ.

Barbara G. Trask, Wellesley '32; assistant in music.

Mary L. Wadsworth, instructor in speech, second semester.

Eleanor Leach, Wellesley '27; laboratory assistant in zoölogy.

Big Lumber Shipments From Canada Forecast

Several charters have been placed for vessels to bring lumber to Boston and other north Atlantic ports from the Canadian provinces despite the $3-a-thousand-feet duty, according to Boston shipping men. The season for movement of Canadian lumber is close at hand and lumber merchants in that country have sizable stocks ready for shipment.

Some Canadian lumber merchants and shipping men are preparing for a busy season in the seaports of that section, it is learned here. The duty on lumber became effective last June and has resulted in curtailed receipts of lumber in this country. Canadian lumber interests have been informed from Ottawa of the possibility that President Roosevelt might remove the $3-a-thousand-feet duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States as part of his reciprocity program.

Savings of $500,000 Forecast for Boston

The 15 per cent cut in the salaries of about 10,000 or more federal employees estimated in Boston and the Boston Postal District will represent a saving of more than $500,000 to the Federal Government during the three-month period beginning April 1 in which the cut is in effect, it has been unofficially estimated. There is considerable discussion, however, as to whether federal employees paid by the hour or similar arrangements other than salary, come under the cut ordered by President Roosevelt.

About 180 persons in Boston, it has been found, are paid by the Government on this basis, and it is not known how many, under the Civil Service, are similarly paid. It has been further pointed out that certain federal employees such as referees in bankruptcy, doctors, dentists, United States commissioners and others similarly employed by the Government might be exempted from the 15 per cent cut.

Blind Student Wins Phi Beta Kappa Key

One of the few blind students ever to wear a Phi Beta Kappa Key is James E. Hannon, a senior of Boston University, who recently was elected to membership in the honor society.

Mr. Hannon has been blind from childhood, but during his years at the Perkins Institution at Watertown and his four years at Boston University, his scholastic path has been paved with honors. He will receive his degree from the college of liberal arts this June, having covered the requirements of the first year of law school in addition to completing his degree work.

Mr. Hannon is fond of all sorts of games. According to those about him, he does not indulge in self-pity nor overestimate his attainments, but hopes to aquit himself well, despite a handicap. He lives at Perkins during the winter, but spends summer vacations at his home in Brockton, where he reads extensively, and has studied a good deal of French and Latin.

Pennsylvania Girl Wins Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30—Announcement of the Elizabeth King Ellicott Fellowship, for the study and development of the political education of women in the United States, was made recently by Dr. David A. Robertson, president of Goucher College. This fellowship, with stipend of $750, it was announced, has been awarded to Miss Dorothy A. Shields, of Oil City, Penna.

Scholarships at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., were awarded to Miss Rachel W. Parker and Miss Sophia Podolsky, both of Baltimore, members of the class of 1933 at Goucher College.

Mill Plant Auction Planned

Permission to sell the mill plant of the Boston Manufacturing Company in Waltham, at auction, is being sought from the Superior Court at Boston by Mr. Lafayette R. Chamberlin, receiver of the concern. Creditors, stockholders and all counsel are notified to appear at the jury-waived session of the Superior Court on April 4 to show cause, if any, why the petition should not be presented.

United Action To Banish 'Sweated' Labor Advocated

United action to abolish sweatshop labor from Massachusetts industry through strict enforcement of the minimum wage law and through demands of the consumer was urged yesterday at the one-day Industrial Forum conducted in the Hotel Statler by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, urged that Congress be given the power to regulate the hours of labor in all industry in all states to effect uniform conditions. He decried the present situation in which Massachusetts is penalized because it has labor laws to protect the workers while many other states have not.

Miss Margaret Wiesman, secretary of the Consumers' League, pleaded with the club women to conduct a campaign against sweatshop products, urging them to ask whether the articles they are buying were made under sweatshop conditions and if so to refuse to buy the merchandise.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor, urged the club women to fight for uniform labor laws on the level of Massachusetts laws, adding that these laws are a sound way through which to bring back prosperity. He pointed out that direct government action to control the production of textile goods is necessary and that this control should be in the form of uniform labor laws. He urged that shorter hours be set up in each industry according to the number of employees to be reabsorbed in that business.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, urged women to work for solution of the milk problem in New England, pointing out that farmers in New Hampshire are receiving only 1½ cents a quart for their milk under present price conditions. He asked that the price of milk be raised to 12 cents so that more return could be made to the farmer.

Lowell Calls Friends Boon of College Days

College friendships are among the most valuable assets one can gain during undergraduate days, according to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. In addressing the freshman class last night at the Harvard Union Dr. Lowell said, "When I was in college I shut myself up with a small group, and now I wish I hadn't. Strive to know as many of your fellow students as you can. There lies the secret of college success."

Reference was also made to his retirement this June in the remark, "Gentlemen, I am at the end of an escalator. I've reached the bottom. You as freshmen are at the top and are starting down. A freshman always knows more than he'll ever know again. May you do even better work than that which was done by my generation."

Club Women Study Music Appreciation In Regard to Home

Music division members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs considered the broad field of music at the Hotel Bradford in Boston today, with especial emphasis on the quality of appreciation and the rich possession of the family which lies in the good voices of its members.

Prof. John P. Marshall, dean of the Boston University College of Music, discussed "The Study of Music, and Appreciation of Music in the Home" and the text of his remarks was illustrated by vocal music.

Mrs. George F. Schroeder, chairman of the division of music of the federation, arranged the musical part of the program, with Mrs. Mabel F. Barstow directing community singing. Soloists were Alice Wellman, soprano, accompanied by Miss Jessie F. Vose; Miss Christine Russum, flutist, and the Mansfield Singers.

Mr. Sherman K. Smith, lecturer on musical subjects, discussed the contributions possible through vocal music in the home.

This afternoon Mr. George Kraska, who founded and manages the Fine Arts Theater in Boston, discussed the interesting and important subject, "Music in the Cinema."

Mr. Kraska's many experiments with the surrounding elements of motion picture entertainment at this theater which specializes in the finer examples of films imported from Russia, Germany and France formed the basis of his talk and he explained to the audience the methods by which it was possible to "mount" a film presentation in a musical surrounding which is suited to it.

Kendall Is Named Car Service Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Mr. Warren C. Kendall of Reading, Mass., has been appointed chairman of the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. He is a native of Pompanoosuc, Vt., and a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College.

Mr. Kendall began his railway career in 1899 with the Boston & Maine Railway as telegraph operator, and by 1903 had risen to the position of superintendent of transportation, which he held until his appointment as superintendent of car service in 1912.

Mr. Kendall was most efficient in handling railway facilities during the World War, according to New England railway executives. In 1920, he was appointed manager of the railway relations sections of the American Railway Association which position he occupied up to the present.

Canadian Ships Sold

Built about 14 years ago, and well known at this port because of many trips here with cargoes, the Canadian National Steamships vessels, Canadian Spinner and Canadian Victor, have been sold to steamship interests in Kobe, Japan, for about $20,500 each, it was reported here today. They are equipped with refrigeratoring machinery.

Living Standard Maintained In Britain Despite Slump

Review by British Board of Trade Finds Housewife Buying Just as Much as Ever

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British housewife today is buying in the retail stores practically as much in quantity though not in money value as she bought before the trade slump began. Employment in British retail stores remains also practically unchanged.

These significant facts are brought out in an official review issued by the Board of Trade for the two years 1931 and 1932. "It would appear fairly clear," the board says, "that the quantity of food sold in the 12 months ended January, 1932, was appreciably greater than in the preceding 12 months—and this accords with changes in the recorded volume of imports of food—and that for the past 12 months there has been no considerable change in the volume of food sold retail. The figures for the three months ended January, 1933, would seem to indicate that there may have been an increase in consumption in that quarter compared with a year earlier."

Regarding other articles of household need the board's information is less specific. The value of retail sales generally has gone down by 9 per cent, but the board finds that the volume has not fallen to nearly the same extent as the value.

This conclusion is confirmed by the relative stability reported in the numbers of persons employed in the retail trade generally during the last two years. "In Wales and the North of England," the board says, "an increase in the numbers employed was recorded for nearly every month of 1931-32 relative to 1930-31, but after February, 1932, a decline has been shown for each month, this however, not being in general so large as the increase for the earlier year, so that on balance 1932 will have shown an increase on 1930.

For the remaining two areas, Scotland the South of England, an increase in numbers employed has been recorded for nearly every month of the two years. The increase in the case of the South of England was specially noticeable in 1931-32 relative to 1930-31. For Scotland the increase appears to have been more equal for the two years, though the figures are somewhat less regular than those for other areas."

This points to the standard of living in Britain being upon the whole maintained.

Salem Trust Company Head Sentenced to Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., March 30—Judge Frederick Fosdick of the Superior Criminal Court yesterday pronounced a sentence of one year in the House of Correction for John A. Deery, former president of the closed Salem Trust Company. Deery pleaded guilty to two charges of five that had been held against him.

These charges were "accepting fictitious obligations and making loans to individuals known to be insolvent." In pronouncing the sentence, Judge Fosdick declared that "the laws have been violated to the great detriment of the public welfare. The court finds it must impose a jail sentence, but it does not feel it should express anybody's vengeance."

Best Speakers Picked In Harvard Finals

Donald M. Sullivan '33 and Asa B. Gardiner 3d. '33 won, respectively, the Lee Wade and Boylston speaking prizes at the finals held in John Paine Hall, Harvard University, last night. Other Boylston prizes were awarded to Lincoln Bryan Jr. '33 and George H. Acheson '33.

Mr. Henry Pennypacker '88, chairman of the committee on admissions, and one of the judges, announced the winners and distributed the prizes. The choice of winners was an exceedingly difficult one, he revealed. Mr. R. M. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge, and Mr. Robert I. Lee, member of the corporation, were the other judges. About 200 persons attended the contest finals.

Montreal Reports 266,842 Getting Dole

MONTREAL, March 30 (AP)—Almost one-third of 32.59 per cent of the population of Montreal, the largest city in Canada, were on direct relief or "dole" lists here during February, according to statistics forwarded to relief authorities at Ottawa.

Reports from all agencies, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, administering direct relief, revealed that 266,842 persons were given direct relief. Comparison of figures for last month with figures for the same month a year ago show increase of 145 per cent, only 104,864 persons having been cared for last year as compared with 266,842 this year.

Taxes Said to Prohibit Importation of Beers

German, Dutch, Belgian and other foreign beer will not be brought to Boston, officials of transatlantic steamship companies said today. The freight rate from those countries to Boston and other North Atlantic ports is $9 a ton in barrels and $6 a ton for bottled beer in cases.

A duty of $1 a gallon is assessed under the Tariff Act and a special $5 per barrel tax is assessed by the Federal Government in addition to anticipated taxes by the various states, said steamship officials. This makes the final cost of imported beer so high as to discourage its use and officials of the steamship companies said, "we are not looking for any business from beer sources."

CANDY SPECIALS
Direct from the Makers

You can have your choice of any of the candy described below. An unusual treat. Mail your order today. 2 Boxes Postpaid $1

Parfait Jellies: The pinnacle of flavor is reached in these tender, mouth-melting jellies filled with pure fruit marmalades, clover honey and other delectable centers. A Colebrook origination. Flavors: Raspberry, Pineapple and Orange Marmalades; Butterscotch; Honey; Mint Julip; Licorice; Ginger. Packed assorted or all of one kind. Specify choice when ordering. 1 lb.

Black Walnut Chews: An unusual hard candy. Brittle shells enclose a delicious filling of Black Walnut meats and cream caramel. 12 oz.

Honeycomb Chips: Crunchy wafer-like centers, smooth rich chocolate coating. 12 oz.

Wrapped Cream Caramels: Not too sweet. Made from rich dairy cream. Kept fresh in cellophane wrappers. Assorted vanilla and chocolate flavors. 12 oz.

COLEBROOK'S
ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS
413 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

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The PRIMA-DONNA OF THE AIR—
WHAT A SHAME TO LET WEAK, WAVERING TUBES SPOIL HER LOVELY VOICE. HAVE YOUR DEALER TEST YOUR TUBES TODAY.

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Even greasy pots and pans come clean in a jiffy

"I've always known how wonderful Rinso is on washday—how it gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter without scrubbing or boiling. But I never dreamed it made dishwashing so much easier, too! Why, with Rinso, dishwashing seems almost no work at all. Grease floats right off. Even greasy pots and pans come bright as new. This way is so easy on my hands."

Why don't *you* change to Rinso and easier dishwashing! You'll like Rinso's gentle, creamy suds. Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*even in hardest water*. Get the BIG package—use it for the wash, dishes, *for all cleaning*.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP Rinso

Judge Nisley's by quality ••• Not by price

For Spring and Easter you'll enjoy the new Nisley footwear with

Style "Punch"!

Miss Bailey here pictured is a dressy high heel style in Chaff shade. A kindred low heel style will be shown very soon.

Punched or perforated styles have the call this Spring and Nisley Style Bureau presents several—and remember that Nisley's are famous for fitting!

(In sizes 2½ to 10)

"Punch" has come into vogue and here is Miss Williams in Chaff or Indies brown.

CHICAGO Store opens APRIL 8th 217 S. State

One of our seamless pumps

Are You A Miss Taylor?
If you are a Taylor just step into our store and ask for leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

More than Seventy Styles All One Price

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Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Cambridge Has Brilliant Crew

Has Shown Form Good Enough to Win Tenth Successive Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, England — Quite good enough to set up a new inter-varsity record April 1 by winning the Oxford-Cambridge boat race for the tenth year in succession. That, in a phrase, summarizes the general opinion of critics who saw Cambridge's crew make its first appearance on the tideway here March 16, to put the finishing touches to the careful preparation that began last October. With nine consecutive victories behind them and a present boatload of heavyweghts that well maintains the post-war Cambridge tradition, the Cantabs were firmly installed as favorites for their eighty-fifth race against Oxford. In 104 years of inter-varsity rowing, Cambridge has gained 43 victories, Oxford 40 and there was one dead-beat—in 1877.

The first impression that the Cantabs gave here, under unpleasant weather conditions, was that they are at least as "pretty" as most of the eights produced by the university since the war. That is to say their blade work was not far short of perfect, they came forward smoothly, they had good watermanship, a "one-piece" swing and a hearty "catch." Indeed, they were so advanced in their training when they left Goring, on the upper reaches of the river, that their final preparation seemed to be a matter mainly of holding what they have until the time comes to use it. It has become the habit of the Cambridge crews to get through most of their hard work before coming to Putney; and the policy of taking an easy spell in the last fortnight or so of preparation has been abundantly justified by results. The Cambridge coaches this year brought their men quite near to the peak of their form at Goring, and the rise to concert-pitch appeared to be simply a matter of "polishing up" on the course.

The 1933 Light Blue eight has been a speedy proposition ever since it came into being on the Cam, and at Goring its exceptional pace was emphasized by the breaking of all records for the long regatta course. T. Frame-Thomson, a Third Trinity freshman—one of the three Eton College oarsmen in the crew—was installed at the stroke thwart occupied by L. Luxton in last year's race, and he, with No. 7, C. M. Fletcher, is very largely responsible for the steadiness of the crew as it comes forward. Going "up" from the same school to the same college, these two men blend extremely well.

Luxton, an Australian from Melbourne, who stroked the crew to victory last year, is rowing very impressively nowadays in the position of No. 6. He, like C. J. S. Sergel, T. G. Askwith, and W. A. T. Sambell at 5, 3 and bow, respectively, represented Britain in the eight-oar race of the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. These men, with the experience of one inter-varsity contest and several international races behind them, are grand racers as well as neat oarsmen. Sergel, the president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, is exceptionally quick to get his hands away at the completion of a stroke, but generally speaking, the "finish" is the weakest part of the Cantabs' work, and it is upon this point that the coaches have been concentrating at Putney.

The crew paddles very steadily at a low rate of striking and has a valuable facility for raising or lowering the beat without any semblance of flurry. Altogether, it is a splendid combination and a high tribute to the coaches. Closely allied to Cambridge's winning tradition is Cambridge's coaching tradition. Since 1923, when Oxford last won, the development of the university crew has always been attended to, at the vital stages, by Peter Haig Thomas and F. J. Escombe. These two mentors represent an alliance that covers the whole art of oarsmanship. Thomas works his crew very hard and takes infinite trouble over the details of their style, and Escombe brings them along later into comfortable tiptop racing shape. It is felt that the continuity of the Haig Thomas-Escombe régime has a great deal to do with the sustained superiority of Cambridge. After all, there must be a reason why the Light Blues should win year after year, when the physical material available at both varsities, to all intents and purposes, equal.

The 1933 Cambridge crew (as constituted on arrival at Putney) is as follows:

		Wght
Bow—	*W. A. T. Sambell, Melbourne and Pembroke	172½
No. 2—	J. E. Gilmour, Eton and Trinity Hall	167½
No. 3—	*T. G. Askwith, Haileybury and Peterhouse	169
No. 4—	R. P. Wylie, Shrewsbury and Clare	177½
No. 5—	*C. J. S. Sergel, Monkton Combe and Clare	178
No. 6—	*L. Luxton, Melbourne and Pembroke	181
No. 7—	C. M. Fletcher, Eton and Third Trinity	178
Stroke—	T. Frame-Thomson, Eton and Trinity	168
Cox—	R. P. Wheeler, Clifton and Sidney Sussex	108

*Signifies has rowed in boat race before.

Bobby Rice Appointed

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 30 (AP)—The appointment of Bobby Rice as manager of the Elmira Red Wings in the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League was announced recently by Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals. Rice managed the Keokuk, Iowa, club in the Mississippi Valley League last year. He is a playing manager, and will cover third base. He succeeds Clay Hopper as manager.

Green Mountain Meet May 27

NORTHFIELD, March 30 (AP)—The Green Mountain Conference track meet for Vermont colleges will be held this year on Sabine Field, here, May 27, it was announced recently by Maj. R. D. Potter, athletic director. The meet will bring together Vermont, Middlebury and Norwich to decide the track championship.

Minnesota Wrestlers Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30—Attell Felix '34, of the 118-pound class, recently was elected captain of the 1934 wrestling team at University of Minnesota, it was announced by Frank G. McCormick, athletic director. Felix's home in in Little Falls.

Lafayette Elects Bowman

EASTON, Penna., March 30 (AP)—James K. Bowman '34, Evanston, Ill., swimming speedster, has been elected captain of the 1933-34 Lafayette College mermen. William R. Van Aken '34 of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected manager of the team.

Tulsa Oilers One Up On Winnipeg Toilers

TULSA, Okla., March 30 (AP)—The Tulsa Diamond Oilers, National A. A. U. basketball champions, were one up today on the Winnipeg Toilers, Canada's best, in a five-game series for North American laurels and the Jacobs France challenge trophy. "Little Bill" Miller's Tulsa quintet romped to victory, 32 to 13, in the series opener here last night.

The Canadians appeared handicapped somewhat by play under American rules. Canadian rules will apply to the third and remaining games of the series to be played in Winnipeg next month. The second game will be played here tonight.

Big Carl Larson, 6ft. 6in., center of the Tulsa team, was the big cog in the Oiler victory, netting 5 field goals and 2 free tosses. Lauder Phillips, Toiler center, led his mates with 5 points.

Local Booster Teams Finish Their Bowling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30—Twenty-eight local booster teams, the last of 627 entered, failed to cause the leaders any trouble in the American bowling congress here last night. Another invasion of out-of-town teams will start today, and with the wind up of the "shock troop" some real totals are expected. Wednesday's minor event schedule was a light one, only two squads of doubles and singles, but it was heavy with big totals.

Five new names were added to the official high 10 standing board, and the tournament alleys yielded a number of prize winning totals.

Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind., despite two fouls in his doubles series, totaled 1905 to take fifth place in the all events and scored 680 for sixth position in the singles. John Siegel, Springfield, Ohio, crashed through to total 674, good for tenth spot in the solo event.

Joseph Young, Bradford (Penna.) speed king, totaled 1897 for sixth berth in the all-events division, and St. Joseph's of Bayonne, N. J., rolled into tenth place in the five-man event with a total of 2880.

Mrs. Adams and Miller Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Long Island is now represented in the semifinal round of the metropolitan squash racquets mixed doubles championship, alongside of Westchester County, as the result of the victory of Mrs. William Adams and Danforth Miller, of Rockaway Hunting Club, over Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, of Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley, and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club, in the only match played yesterday at the Heights Casino. The losers were better at the start, and fought well all the way through, but the Cedarhurst pair worked better together, and finally pulled out the battle at 15—17, 15—10, 15—10, 18—17. The balance of the third round will be played today, with the semifinals on Friday, and the finals on Saturday.

Three Brown Captains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30 (AP)—Oscar P. Hammer '34 of Weehawken, N. J., William A. Lewis '34 of Allentown, Penna., and Leslie L. Smith '34 of Vineyard Haven, Mass., were elected captains of the Brown varsity basketball, swimming and wrestling teams by the lettermen of the respective sports last night. Hammer succeeds himself. Lewis rates as the finest freestyle swimmer of Bruin history, his third in the N. C. A. A. 100 and fourth in the 50, together with his pretentious record of 63 points in keen competition this season and the array of records that he has compiled entitling him to first rank among all Brown freestyle mermen. Hammer plays guard on the varsity five and Smith competes in the 145-pound class in wrestling.

Plan World's Sculling Race

TORONTO, March 30 (AP)—Plans are under way for a world's sculling championship here late next summer, Elwood Hughes, director of the sports committee of the Canadian National Exhibition, said yesterday. "Nothing definite has been done yet," he said. "At a recent meeting the C. N. E. directors authorized the sports committee to go ahead with arrangements for such a race." Hughes said it had been proposed E. A. Phelps, world's professional champion, be one of the starters along with Henry R. "Bob" Pearce Jr. of Hamilton, but declared no settlement had been reached with Phelps that Pearce was still an amateur.

British Football Results

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Chelsea defeated Derby, 1 to 0, yesterday, in a first-division match of the English soccer league, while in the southern section, third division, Aldershot and Brighton, Bristol Rovers and Bristol City tied, 1 to 1. In the Northern section, third division, Chester defeated York, 5 to 0. Motherwell, Scottish Cup finalist, defeated Hearts, 5 to 1, in the first division, Scottish League, and Dundee won from Kilmarnock, 3 to 0. In the English Rugby League, York defeated Barrow, 13 to 7; Swinton won from Warrington, 5 to 4, and Castleford defeated Batley, 12 to 8.

Hartford Market Second

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30 (AP)—The Hartford Market pintopplers bowled their way into second place in the team standing of the National Duckpin Congress, at the Morgan Alleys here last night. The Marketmen tipped the timber for a total of 1785, ousting the Capitol Alleys' team of this city from second place by four pins. John Waters, who collected a 385 for the Hartford Market, bowled himself into second place in the all-events standing for men with a total of 1131 and his team mate, Charlie Gelber, went into a tie for third place in this event with a total of 1130. He is tied with L. Vanasshee of Woonsocket, R. I.

Chicago Awards Letters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—Major letters have been awarded to four members of the gymnastic team at University of Chicago, which recently won the "Big Ten" Conference title for the fourth year in a row. The winners were Capt. G. H. Wrighte '33, H. G. Burphy '33, S. E. Scherubel '33 and E. A. Nordhaus '34. Six major letters were awarded to the wrestlers. The winners were: M. A. Bargeman '34, E. J. Bedrava '33, M. M. Bernstein '34, J. J. Heidé '33, B. B. Howard '33, and A. H. Hubbard Jr. '34.

Waseda Trip Off

PHILADELPHIA, March 30 (AP)—Waseda University of Tokyo has abandoned its plans for a baseball tour in the United States this spring, Herbert H. Hunter of Red Bank, N. J., eastern manager of the trip, announced today. Hunter said economic conditions in this country led to this decision. Games had definitely been scheduled with Yale, Harvard and Princeton and negotiations were under way with other leading colleges.

Missouri Wins Rifle Title

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—University of Missouri won the Missouri Valley Rifle League championship by placing first in telegraphic matches recently. The Tigers scored 18,171 out of a possible 20,000 to win over University of Nebraska with 17,918, and Washington University of St. Louis with 17,833.

C. F. Frankland Appointed

SEATTLE, Wash., March 30 (AP)—Charles F. Frankland, a Seattle baker and track star at the University of Washington during his undergraduate days, recently was appointed athletic director of the institution by President M. Lyle Spencer.

Harvard Elects Hurd

John G. Hurd '34 of Auburn, Calif., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity fencing team for next year.

College Baseball Results

Michigan State 6, Elon 5.
North Carolina 5, W. & L. 1.

College Rifle Result

Brooklyn P. I. 1325, Yale 1242.

Helen E. Germaine In Round of Four

Defeats Mrs. R. H. Morris, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4; Mrs. A. D. Hill Jr. Also Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 30—Helen E. Germaine of New York, United States public parks singles champion, unseeded, caused an upset this morning when she defeated the fourth seeded player, Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Boston, in the quarterfinal round of the twenty-sixth United States women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts this morning in three sets, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, the former Mianne Palfrey, advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Ottilie M. Gaertner of Brookline, former Boston University player, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, of North Andover and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, advanced to the fourth round in women's doubles this morning with a 4—6, 6—4, 6—2 victory over Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, the former Molly Thayer of Philadelphia. After winning the first set Mrs. Bremer and Mrs. Fremont-Smith ran up a lead of 4—0 in the second set before they were defeated.

Miss Germaine found Mrs. Morris playing aggressively in the opening set of their match, and, while the New York player broke through service in the fifth and seventh games, Mrs. Morris came back by breaking through service and winning the next three games for the set.

Realizing that she had to settle down to hard work, Miss Germaine, making only 10 errors, won the second set at love. The third set found Miss Germaine continuing her tactics until she had a lead of 5-1. Here Mrs. Morris became aggressive again and won three games in a row before the New Yorker could forge ahead again. The point score:

	First Set										
Miss Germaine	2	4	2	2	4	6	4	2	2	2—	30—4
Mrs. Morris	4	0	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4—	32—6
	Second Set										
Miss Germaine	4	4	4	5	4	4—	25—6				
Mrs. Morris	2	0	1	3	2	2—	10—0				
	Third Set										
Miss Germaine	3	4	4	6	4	4	0	1	2	4—	32—6
Mrs. Morris	5	0	1	4	1	2	4	4	4	2—	27—4

A slight upset was recorded Wednesday afternoon in the second round of women's doubles when Louise Harding and Marian Wood of Chestnut Hill, the United States indoor junior doubles champions, lost a two-set struggle to Miss Germaine, New York, and Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., at 6—2, 7—5.

A bigger upset was registered in the mixed doubles when Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 1933 singles champion of Bermuda, and her partner, Dr. G. Colket Caner, also of Boston, lost a long drawn-out and brilliantly played three-set battle to Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College freshman from Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Newton, former Harvard tennis captain, at 3—6, 12—10, 6—3.

Miss Germaine and her partner, David S. Niles of Brookline, won two matches Wednesday in mixed doubles, defeating Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and J. C. Reuter of Boston, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, in the first round, and Mary Whittemore of Boston and Dublin, N. H., and Lieut. J. Farrin, Annapolis, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, in the second round.

Other second-round winners Wednesday in mixed doubles were Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr. of Brookline, 1926 and 1927 champions; Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester; C. G. Plimpton, Brookline; Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Henry R. Guild, Helen L. Jones and Sam Fitch, and Mrs. Cole and Thomas E. Jansen Jr.

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championships — Singles Quarter-final Round

Helen E. Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, defeated Ottilie M. Gaertner, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—Second Round

Helen E. Germaine, New York, and Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., defeated Louise Harding and Marian Wood, Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester and Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Helen E. Germaine, New York, and David S. Niles, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and J. C. Reuter, Boston, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. William Martin, Brookline, and Eugene Floyd, Boston, defeated Mrs. Lewis L. Reese, Boston, and William Faversham, Cambridge, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Newton, defeated Virginia B. Rice and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston, 3—6, 12—10, 6—3.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, and C. C. Plimpton, Brookline, defeated Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, and John F. Ray, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. George W. Wightman Jr., Brookline, and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Brookline, defeated Nell Baldwin and W. E. Tripp Jr., Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen Germaine, New York, and David S. Niles, Brookline, defeated Mary Whittemore, Boston, and Lieut. James Farrin, Annapolis, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, and Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, defeated Marian Wood, Chestnut Hill, and Manuel Johnson, 6—1, 6—4.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, and Sam Fitch, Boston, defeated Rosemary Kerrison, Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng., and A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d., North Andover, and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, and John S. Nicholl, Wellesley, 7—5, 6—3.

Exhibition Baseball Games

March 29 Results

By the Associated Press

Birmingham 5, Washington 3.
Boston (N) 12, St. Louis (N) 3.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia (A) 5.
Chicago (A) 8, Oakland 3.
Chicago (N) 10, Hollywood 8.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Cleveland 5, New Orleans 4.
Detroit 7, New York (N) 4.
New York (A) 5, House of David 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Seattle 3.
St. Louis (A) 11, Buffalo 5.

Niagara Falls Wins

TORONTO, March 30 (AP)—Niagara Falls, senior champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, defeated the Moncton Hawks, Allan Cup challengers from the maritime district, 1 to 0, last night in the first of the two-game eastern Canadian final series of the amateur championship playoffs. The second game will be played tomorrow with the winner going to Vancouver for the final series for the Allan Cup and the senior title. Max Kaminsky scored the only goal for the Cataracts halfway through the second period.

Linfield Defeats Ards

BELFAST, March 30 (Canadian Press))—Linfield defeated Ards, 3 to 1, in a semi-final match, yesterday for the Antrim soccer shield.

Plan Better Balanced U. S. Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Plans for the construction of a better balanced Davis Cup team than those which have represented the United States in the past have come to light in the announcement of the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association which made public the personnel of its selection committee.

Although not definitely announced, the program appears to be one designed to produce a new strong doubles team and to leave H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., ranking singles stars, free to devote their efforts to that branch of competition. The wording of the announcement was: "Efforts will be made to develop one or more strong doubles combinations in early spring tournaments."

The success of such developments can be tested in the first round North American zone competition against Mexico, to take place at Mexico City, May 5, 6 and 7. These dates were approved by the committee yesterday. In the absence of Vines, who does not expect to compete in the first round, it will be almost necessary to shelve the tried combination of Allison and John W. Van Ryn and allow the Texan to concentrate on singles.

The members of the selection committee named yesterday are Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, donor of the cup; Bernon S. Prentice of New York, chairman of the Davis Cup Committee; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington; Fitz Eugene Dixon, Philadelphia; Holcombe Ward, Walter Merrill Hall, Louis J. Carruthers, Dean Mathey, Jones W. Mersereau, and Julian S. Myrick, all of New York.

International Hockey League Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	5	0	0	14	2	15
Windsor	2	0	3	9	16	6
Syracuse	1	1	3	9	11	4
London	1	1	3	7	10	4

(Three points for win; one for tie)

Results March 29

Windsor 3, London 2.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 0.

Buffalo Halts Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ERIE, Ont., March 30—Syracuse Stars were halted in their bid for second place in the International Hockey League playoff here last night. They were defeated 3 to 0 by Buffalo Bisons, recently crowned champions. As a result of the victory, the Bisons completed one of the most remarkable home rink records in the history of professional hockey. The Bisons were undefeated in 22 league fixtures and in three playoff games.

Windsor Takes Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 30—Windsor Bulldogs moved into second place in the International Hockey League playoff tournament here last night by defeating London Tecumsehs, 3 to 2. It was the first victory of the season for the Bulldogs over London in 11 engagements. Fields scored two goals for Windsor, including the winning one early in the third period. Ouellette scored the other Windsor goal. Cahrigan and Gillie were the scorers for London.

Kirkwood Wins at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30—Joe H. Kirkwood of Philadelphia turned in a record-breaking card of 277 yesterday for the 72-holes of medal play in the North and South open golf championship tournament, which not only gave him first place in this year's championship, but broke the previous record for the event of 281 made by MacDonald Smith in 1925. Starting yesterday's play with a four-stroke lead over his nearest rival and a card of 135 for the first 36 holes, Kirkwood turned in a 70 and 72 for the second 36 holes. This gave him a margin of five strokes over Harry Cooper, who finished play in second place. Horton Smith of Oak Park and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., finished in a tie for third place with cards of 285, while Henry Picard of Charleston was fourth with 286. Chief honors yesterday were taken by George T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, former Princeton intercollegiate golf champion and Walker Cup amateur, who turned in two cards of 69 to give him a grand total of 287 and sixth place in the standing.

Four Yale Crews Remain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30 (AP)—While most of their college mates left last night for the annual spring vacation, four Yale varsity crews remained in New Haven to continue their daily workouts on the Housatonic River in Derby. Coach Ed Leader said the oarsmen will be given a short vacation after Friday's workout and will return Tuesday to resume practice. The university vacation ends Thursday. The personnel of the first and second varsity eights ordered to remain for the vacation workouts consisted of Shepard and Garnsey, strokes; Taylor and Captain Urquhart, No. 7; Agen and Foreman, No. 6; Atwood and Meyer, No. 5; Jackson and Zimmerman, No. 4; Kilbourne and Hallett, No. 3; Pillsbury and Bissell, No. 2; Davis and Church, bow; Belknap and Hamilton, coxswain. Coach Leader said weather conditions have been so poor that it will be at least two more weeks before he selects his first boat.

Penn Crews in Five Regattas

PHILADELPHIA, March 30 (AP)—A five-regatta schedule for university of Pennsylvania crews this season was announced yesterday by the university. The varsity, Jayvee and 150-pound eights will participate in the Blackwell Cup event at Derby, Conn., May 6. On the same day, the second heavyweight freshmen and the first freshmen crews will pull sweeps against Princeton crews on Lake Carnegie. Pennsylvania, Columbia and Princeton will match strokes in the Childs Cup regatta on the Schuylkill River here May 20. Varsity, jayvee and 150-pounders take part. The Penn varsity and freshmen boatloads engage the United States Naval Academy and Harvard in the Adams Cup races at Boston May 27, and on the same day the lightweights, Jayvees and third Varsity close the schedule by taking part in the American Henley here.

Rangers Defeat England

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—The Massachusetts Rangers team, representing the United States, last night defeated England, 5 to 2, in the final match of a round-robin series for the British Ice Hockey Association's International Cup and went into a tie with the Toronto Nationals, Canadian entry, for the cup. The Canadians and Americans both defeated England and tied 2-to-2 in a game against each other. Plans were begun for an additional game to decide the title.

Cuyler Lost to Cubs

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (AP)—Chicago's chances of retaining the National League pennant received a severe blow yesterday when Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, one of the finest outfielders in the senior circut, suffered a mishap to his right leg while attempting to steal second base in an exhibition game with Hollywood. Charles Grimm, manager of the Cubs, said Cuyler would be out at least eight or ten weeks.

Edmonton Wins Title

EDMONTON, Alta., March 30 (By Canadian Press)—The Edmonton Eskimos claim the title of western Canada professional hockey champions. They won the prize here Tuesday night by scoring an overtime goal to defeat Calgary Tigers, 2 to 1, in the sixth game of the final series. The Eskimos won three games, lost one and tied two.

North Dakota Elects Smith

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 30 (AP)—Bernard J. Smith '34, of this city, recently was elected captain of the University of North Dakota basketball team for next year. He has played a regular guard position for two years.

Gunn Is Florida Captain

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 30 (AP)—George P. Gunn '34, of Jacksonville, one of the University of Florida's three outstanding guards on the 1932-33 basketball team, will captain the 'Gator cage team next season.

Massachusetts Women Golfers Start April 17

Teams in four districts, called Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern, comprising 78 member clubs of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, will start their annual spring competition on April 17 and will play each Thursday and Monday thereafter until May 15. The first three days of competition, April 17, 20 and 24, have been set aside for medal play which will be used in choosing players for team matches. Wednesday, May 17, has been set aside for the play-off of a possible tie for winner of the series. It has been ruled that postponed matches must be played off on Friday of the week of postponement.

The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship is scheduled for the week of May 22 at the Charles River Country Club.

Other championships scheduled for Massachusetts links this year include the following: Eastern championship at the Brae Burn Country Club, June 12 and 13; Intercity team matches for the Griscom Cup (Boston, New York and Philadelphia), at Brae Burn, June 14 to 16; Girls' Junior Massachusetts championship at the Woodland Golf Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.

Harvard Thinking Of Joining E. I. B. League

Harvard University is contemplating joining the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and the subject will be discussed at a meeting of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports on April 10. The league is now composed of Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia. The Harvard nine this season, as has been the case also in previous years, is scheduled to play all six of the league teams. A double-header of two seven-inning games has been scheduled with Cornell at Boston on May 27 and one game with Dartmouth at Boston on June 15. As a result each member of the league will be opposed twice. Should Harvard join the league, the league games will be:

April 7, Columbia at New York; 8, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Columbia at Boston.

May 6, Pennsylvania at Boston; 13, Princeton at Boston; 24, Dartmouth at Hanover; 27, Cornell, two games at Boston.

June 15, Dartmouth at Boston; 20, Yale at New Haven; 21, Yale at Boston.

Record at Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30 (AP)—An all-time home attendance record was set for University of Minnesota basketball games last season. Receipts were reduced sharply, however. A total of 67,430 persons saw the 12 games.

Twenty-two Receive Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 30—Twenty-two varsity letters were awarded to University of Illinois athletes by the University Athletic Council. Awards were made for indoor track, fencing, wrestling, swimming, water polo, gymnastics, and football. Awards were: Track—Capt. R. D. Woolsey '33, I. R. Seely '35, R. W. Seely '35, E. E. Lennington '34, and D. F. Cook '34. Fencing—R. J. Epstein '34, E. J. Fersilis '33, H. S. Stern '34, and R. E. Stephenson '33. Swimming—Joseph Brock '33, N. W. Hines '34, J. W. Van Tuin '35, M. B. Van Gunten '35, F. E. Hewitt '34, and C. R. Fischmann '35. Water Polo—W. M. Feinberg '33, A. D. Malkin '34, L. I. Fries '34, and E. C. Williamson '33. Football—R. K. Green '33. Gymnastics—Julian Glasser '33, R. W. Cadle '33. Wrestling—G. O. Orth '33, J. L. Fuerta '33, R. L. Emmons '33, W. M. Frederick '34, E. E. Houghton '33, M. R. Edison '33, Harry McDermith '33, L. D. Redman '33, Barney Cosneck '34, and E. A. Crum '33.

Arrows Close Can-Am Season With Victory

Canadian-American Hockey League Final Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	29	7	12	153	95	65
Providence	26	6	15	139	117	58
Boston	21	9	13	136	119	51
New Haven	16	9	27	100	137	37
Quebec	11	7	30	106	156	29

Result March 29

Philadelphia 7, Providence 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—Jack Pratt, with three unassisted goals, helped Philadelphia Arrows beat the Providence Reds in the close of the regular Canadian-American ice hockey league season at the Arena last night, the final score being 7 to 4. Billy Hudson also played a prominent part with two goals. The champion Arrows overcame a two-goal lead to win before a crowd of 3500 persons.

By having three assists, Paul Runge of the Arrows carried off the the individual scoring honors in the league circuit with a total of 48 points and Boyd finished runnerup with 43.

The Arrows now await the opening of the playoff and, starting here next Wednesday night, will meet the winner of the Boston-Providence series. The summary:

Arrows		Providence
Boyd, Hudson, Wilson, lw		rw, Murray, Raymond
Anderson, Collings, c		c, Gaudreault, Alexandre
Runge, Pratt, Phillips, rw		lw, McCully, Lesieur
Desmarais, Nichols, ld	rd, Hines, Hinsperger	
McGoldrick, Nichols, rd	ld, Vail, Hinsperger	
Cude, g		g, Bryne

Score—Philadelphia 7, Providence 4. Goals—Pratt 3, Hudson 2, Anderson, Collings for Philadelphia; Vail, Hinsperger, McCully, Murray for Providence. Assists—Runge 3, Boyd, Pratt, Wilson, Phillips for Philadelphia; Gaudreault 2, Alexandre, Lesiur, McCully for Providence. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McDonald Leads Golf Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 30—Paul McDonald '33, veteran two-sport athlete, has been elected captain of the golf team at Northwestern University. McDonald was the first-string center on the football team last fall. The Wildcat golfers, coached by T. E. Payseur, have been practicing on the indoor net for several weeks, awaiting warm weather.

Ainsmith Will Umpire

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 30 (AP)—Eddie Ainsmith, coach last year for the Washington Senators, will make his début as an umpire in the Southern Association this season. He plans to get in condition by umpiring all exhibition games played by the Knoxville Smokies.

Motor-Paced Cyclists To Compete in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Leon Vanderstuyft, the star Belgian cyclist who holds the almost incredible world's record of actually covering 76 miles 504 yards in the course of one hour's motor-paced riding, will appear in England April 14, to act as pacemaker to Harry Grant. Grant left the amateur ranks a year ago and, as there is no great scope for an English professional cyclist in his native land, he went to France to exploit his skill. Since then he has established quite a large reputation as the result of his battles with Aimé Constant, and it is this French "ace" who will provide the opposition to Grant at Herne Hill, April 14, in three motor-paced matches over four, five and six miles.

When Vanderstuyft traversed his 76 miles 504 yards in 60 minutes, he was allowed wind-shields, and the roller against which he kept his front wheel was fixed close to the pacing machine; but the conditions have been altered since then and the best motor-paced run for one hour under present rules is 56 miles 855 yards by Grant.

Montana State Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont., March 30—Eleven lettermen of the State University of Montana basketball squad have elected D. K. Fox '34 as captain of next year's hoop team. As a guard his playing was a steadying factor for a team otherwise composed of sophomores. Coach A. J. Lewandowski expressed appreciation of the choice of the lettermen. Fox, a left-handed athlete of unusual ability, came to Montana from Billings (Mont.) High School. He played two seasons at quarterback on the Montana football squad, being an exceptional forward passer. Fox is also known as a competent first baseman on the baseball field, playing amateur ball during the summer months. D. R. Hinman '33, a guard, is the only member of the Montana squad who will be missing next winter.

Amusements

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ALIEN CORN
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The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

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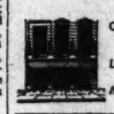
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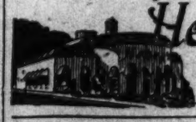
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Increase in Jobs With Less Wages Seen in February

Seasonal Advance About Normal in Employment Federal Figures Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—An average seasonal increase in employment combined with a less than normal increase in wage rates is the picture of conditions in manufacturing industries during February, gleaned from the monthly report of the bureau of labor statistics, made public by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

In nonmanufacturing industries the employment trend was downward, except in anthracite mining and canning, where there were seasonal increases.

The increase in employment is about normal for this time of year. A 1.6 per cent increase was registered between January and February compared with an average increase over a 10-year period of 1.4 per cent. The low point in employment in the manufacturing industry was reached last July. Although there was a new slump beginning in October the low point has never been touched again. March, Miss Perkins believes, had shown another slightly upward trend or at least a stationary level of employment.

The January-February increase in pay rolls amounted to 1.7 per cent, but the usual increase in this period is 4.9 per cent. This increase, however, reverses the sharp decline between December and January which brought the pay roll index to the lowest point yet recorded.

A comparison of the February, 1933, employment and pay roll indexes with those of February, 1932, show that employment has declined 12.3 per cent over the year interval and pay rolls have decreased 26.6 per cent.

The 89 manufacturing industries covered by the bureau's survey employ 85 per cent of the total wage-earners in the manufacturing industries of the country.

South America Seeks Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

used as a basis for an outline of general commercial and financial conditions throughout the South. And they are further cited as examples of what is being done to meet such problems.

Argentina: Foreign exchange has been, and is, the principal difficulty. Large losses have resulted from transmitting funds abroad to meet external obligations. The Government has preferred to hold its gold in the Treasury and buy exchange in the open market. Since the paper peso, selling at nearly one-half its par value, has been used to purchase all exchange, the procedure has been an expensive one. Recently, in London, Argentine financial experts negotiated for the release of some £10,000,000 British money locked away in Buenos Aires waiting the facilities for remittance to London.

These negotiations, it is understood, involved a British loan for the identical amount of money now tied up in Buenos Aires. Since many of the railway and other companies are heavily indebted to their London bankers the proposed loan would require no actual transfer of money, but would simply become a bookkeeping entry paying off the obligations through a loan, and immediately releasing the funds now tied up in Buenos Aires.

The argument is advanced that Argentina, removing the burden of a troublesome debt, would, through this new loan, strengthen the foreign exchange situation by the possession of some £10,000,000 that could be used for trade purposes. The loan would add but a small sum to the external debt compared with the benefits that would accrue. During 1932 Argentina built up a favorable trade balance. The only drawback at the moment is, what may happen as a result of the trade agreements entered into by the units of the British Empire at the Ottawa Conference last year. The United Kingdom is Argentina's largest customer.

Wide Fluctuations Shown

Brazil: Wide economic and financial fluctuations prevailed during 1932. The coffee industry suffered particularly. Exporters were seriously hampered in the State of São Paulo. Prices rose rapidly, but the increases were of little value to the planters, for the prices covered coffee stored in Government warehouses and already purchased from the producers.

The seriousness of this situation, despite rising prices, was further shown in a report drawn up by the National Coffee Council and which outlined a course to be adopted for the development of coffee growing. The Government, at the council's suggestion, issued a decree prohibiting the planting of coffee trees for a three-year period. It likewise modified the method for the collection of coffee taxes, and unified propaganda for wider world consumption. And to further a demand for the commodity, the Government systematically burned huge supplies stored in warehouses, thereby reducing an overproduction of some 12,000,000 bags, or about 1,584,000,000 pounds.

Coffee, however, was not Brazil's only problem. Foreign exchange, as in Argentina, played a major rôle, for large sums of money awaited transfer abroad, gold was scarce, and milreis (Brazilian currency) was selling below par. To correct the situation purchases of gold for foreign shipment are, today, being restricted by a control board. Little attention, however, is being paid to purchases covering applications made for exchange prior to the control board's formation.

Financial Inquiry Started

Brazil, also, established a commission to study municipal and state finances, particularly with reference to foreign obligations in default. A representative of the commission was sent to New York to arrange for the flotation of a bond issue. In the meantime, pending an improvement in the foreign exchange situation several states and cities deposited paper milreis (a milreis is worth about 7 cents American money) in Brazilian banks to cover interest and sinking fund charges, the milreis to buy exchange whenever the market became favorable.

Chile: The dissolution of the Cosach was perhaps the most important act during 1932. The Cosach was a nitrate corporation formed by American interests to bring the production and sales of that commodity under one organization. It was dissolved on the grounds of illegality, although the Government participated in the profits as a stockholder.

The second important step was the establishment of the Autonomous Public Debt Amortization Bureau to assume charge of the interest and sinking fund requirements on the internal loans made previous to the bureau's organization. It was further provided that the bureau should arrange for payments of the interest and sinking fund on the Government and municipal short time external obligations, and should resume the interest and sinking fund on the national and municipal consolidated external loans. It was decreed that the bureau should be administered by a directorate composed of the president of the Central Bank, the Superintendent of Banks, the Treasurer-General, the Director of Internal Revenue, and three members appointed by the President.

A recent report covering the bureau's activities explains that payments cannot be made until economic conditions warrant the expenditures, and that whenever such payment begins careful study will have to be given to a means to stabilize the internal debt payments, accumulate funds for external debt payments, consolidate the external floating debt, and resume the external debt payments in foreign currencies.

President Alessandri has advised Congress that new taxation will be necessary unless some far-reaching economies are practiced. He explained that only small savings could be obtained through salary reductions or through the elimination of certain governmental services. A preliminary report from the Comptroller's office estimates the 1932 deficit around 407,122,173 pesos, or about $28,000,000 American money.

Politically, Chile requires officials of wide business, financial and diplomatic experience if the present government is to continue. At least that is the opinion of men close to the "inside." With such backing it is believed that foreign financial support will be forthcoming.

House Passes Bill For Big Work Army

(Continued from Page 1)

order. The rule was adopted by the necessary two-thirds majority, party control was restored, and the House proceeded promptly to its passage.

The incident and the delay occasioned by the two amendments resulted from an attempt on the part of the House leaders to pass the bill without resort to an iron-clad special rule shutting off all amendments. They were so confident of their majority they believed they could pass it under the regular rules of the House—a thing they have not before attempted with emergency matters during the present session.

With no ban on amendments the House found a provision in the Senate bill prohibiting the purchase of extra land distasteful and struck it out. It further adopted an amendment barring discrimination in enrollment of workers on account of race, creed, color or criminal record.

In all other respects the bill left the House as it had left the Senate on the previous day, including the rider providing for temporary relief to states which have exhausted their borrowing power under the original Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, by removing the 15 per cent limitation.

Organized labor added a further dramatic incident to the already checkered career of the reforestation bill when the American Federation of Labor was reported during the House debate as being once more flatly opposed. Labor originally opposed on account of the provision for a $1 a day wage proposal. When this was removed Mr. William Green, president, announced labor had withdrawn its objection.

Yesterday, during the debate, Representative William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts announced he had been authorized by Mr. Green to state that he had decided finally that the measure was inacceptable to the rank and file of organized labor.

Almost a score of minor amendments were defeated by the House in a concerted effort to send it to the President in as nearly as possible the form agreed upon after conference between House and Senate Labor Committees which redrafted a measure in a form Mr. Roosevelt found to be satisfactory.

Brentano's in Litigation

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court today by seven publisher-creditors against Brentano's Inc., one of the world's largest and most widely known retail booksellers.

He Has an Elephant on His Hands

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

LONDON DIGS UP ANCIENT TUSKER

There Is No Knowing Just How Long This Stone Pachyderm Had Lain Buried in the London Débris in Which It Was Recently Discovered.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pictures of an ancient Briton spearing among roaming herds of elephants were conjured up here when the London press announced the discovery of an elephant as result of excavations carried out in High Holborn vicinity. However, imaginative flights regarding an ancient life in this country were dissipated when it was made known that the elephant was a stone one, and that its age dated to 1766.

The ornament is thought to have formed the top of an archway or gate which Londoners of the eighteenth century may have used. The relic was found in the neighborhood of Gray's Inn.

Super-Mortgage Farm Bank Plan Urged by McAdoo

California Senator Submits Plan for Credit at Low Interest Rate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—Widespread attention has been attracted by the bill of Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California for a "supermortgage farm bank" to supply farm mortgage credit at low rates of interest.

It is the first farm mortgage legislation of any importance to be introduced in Congress, and it comes from one who was a former Secretary of the Treasury and one of those instrumental in setting up the effective Federal Reserve System.

In brief, the proposal would create a strong federal farm mortgage bank with authority to issue federally backed bonds to be exchanged for mortgages on farms.

The bill was sent to the Senate banking and currency committee which will probably delay action unless word comes from the White House that quick consideration is required. Mr. Roosevelt is understood to be deeply concerned with the farm mortgage situation, but is represented as formulating his own solution.

Mr. McAdoo declared his bill meets the Democratic party pledge for a system of low-cost refinancing of farm mortgages.

"The bill would consolidate as far as practical the operations of the federal land banks and joint stock land banks and other government farm credit agencies with the proposed United States farm mortgage bank," Mr. McAdoo said.

"It is hoped that, under the plan, mortgage money may be supplied to farmers at a rate of interest, including annual amortization charges, necessary reserves and reasonable expenses of the bank, not exceeding 4 to 4½ per cent.

"One of the principal purposes of the bill is to enable those who have lost their farms under foreclosure during the two years prior to the enactment of this law to redeem their farms under reasonable conditions and also to enable those whose mortgages may be foreclosed in the future to have a reasonable period for redemption.

"This plan would obviate the necessity of sale by the Government of bonds to relieve the immediate farm credit emergency, since the proposed bonds would be exchanged for existing mortgages. It would also avoid the need for immediate large appropriations by the Government."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Julien George Berger, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Sue H. Johnston, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Corinne C. Belden, Cranford, N. J.
R. F. Shawan Jr., Columbus, Ohio.
Robert Green, Worcester, Mass.
George L. Green, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. C. Theg. Kirn, Argylleshire, Scotland.
Irene E. Mathews, Los Angeles, Calif.
Herbert A. Weiss, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Kelcey Posner, New York, N. Y.
Marion Posner, New York, N. Y.
Janey Posner, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy Nichols Hill, New York, N. Y.
Elizabeth S. Rose, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Emma D. Curtis, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
John A. Hennige, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pennsylvania-Wabash Service Consolidated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—What appears to be one of the first steps made in line with President Roosevelt's recommendations for consolidation of rail service has been taken by the Pennsylvania and Wabash Railroads in a joint agreement to operate the Wabash's Chicago-Detroit trains as a part of Pennsylvania trains between Chicago and Fort Wayne, Ind.

This step, announced yesterday, is expected to result in a considerable saving to the Wabash, while at the same time it will enable it to add one train to its Chicago-Detroit schedule.

Between Fort Wayne and Detroit, the Wabash cars will be attached to trains operating over Wabash lines between St. Louis and Detroit. In Chicago the passengers going to Detroit will take the Wabash trains at Union Station instead of Dearborn Street Station.

Relief Projects Give 350 Work in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga., March 30—Employment was given to about 350 men here during the week of March 20-26, on jobs located or established by the Organized Service, a local relief organization. Funds from local sources and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were used for the projects.

Improvements at the local airport, Miller Field, supplied work for about 40 workers, and the clearing and grading of school grounds and roadside ditches in outlying sections furnished still further employment.

Injunction Halts Illinois Sales Tax, Relief in Balance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—The 3 per cent state sales tax, to which Chicago has been looking as a source of revenue to finance further unemployment relief, has met a snag almost on the eve of the day it is scheduled to go into operation. A temporary injunction, restraining state officials from putting the tax into operation on April 1 as scheduled, was issued last night by Circuit Judge Jesse Brown in the Madison County Court at Edwardsville. The injunction was granted on behalf of Mr. Irving Winters, president of the H. H. Winters Lumber and Planing Mill Company of Alton, who is head of an association of merchants opposing the sales tax.

The chief objection made by the opponents of the tax was that it is unconstitutional. They allege that the law "deprives man of the necessities and liberties of life" and does not "comply with the constitutionality of the collection of revenues as set forth by the statutes of Illinois." The taxes provided by the law are excessive and not uniform with other taxes, the objectors hold.

A hearing on the question has been set for April 8. Meanwhile there is apparent indecision as to what should be done on April 1, that is, whether the merchants shall be advised to charge the tax and impound the receipts until further notice, or whether the State can legally take possession of the receipts pending action on the constitutionality of the law.

Unemployment relief leaders here were counting on receiving about $3,000,000 a month after the tax got into operation to help carry the heavy burden of relief, having exhausted other sources of money.

Alaska 'Home Ruler' Named as Governor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 30 (AP)—A strong believer in "home rule" for Alaska, rather than government through federal bureaus in the national capital, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for Governor of the Territory. He is Mr. John W. Troy, publisher of the Daily Empire at Juneau.

To achieve greater local self-government Alaskans say the Territory's enabling act would have to be liberalized.

After an interview with the President Tuesday, Mr. Troy said the Executive "showed a wonderful grasp of our situation up there and he has very progressive plans in mind." In view of Mr. Troy's attitude on "home rule," Seattle acquaintances considered his statement significant.

India Promises Soon to Become Home of Thoroughbred Horses

British Enterprise and Native Coöperation Have Made Great Advances in Breeding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The world is being presented with a new horse. It is the outcome of British enterprise in India, assisted by the growing cooperation of the people of the country.

Indian cavalry occupies a high place in ancient Indian tradition and history. The Mahratta horsemen of western India, said to be descendants of Scythian invaders, were the terror of the land before the establishment of British rule.

When the British came to India the horses they found nevertheless compared unfavorably with the beautiful breeds of their own country. They imported ponies from Cape Colony for their own use. Then the Cape pony was displaced by the Arab. Later, the Waler, the horse of New South Wales, bred from forbears taken out to Australia from England, established itself in preference.

The Waler dominated the Indian horse market until after the great war, the demands for which dried up the source of supply, and then the redmount department of the British Indian Army bestirred itself to improve the indigenous breeds in order to make India self-supporting in the matter of horses.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Bernard James, head of the remount department, at the end of his career in public service founded an Indian National Horse Breeding and Show Society. This organization is quite unofficial. It has achieved wonders in the development of first-class Indian horse breeding and is now getting from the peasantry of northern India a breed of horses, compounded originally of Indian selected mares and specially picked and imported British sires, able to hold its own against any in the world.

There are now established a few big-scale horse breeders, but the mainstay of the new horse-breeding industry is the petty farmer, especially on irrigated lands. These lands were formerly desert. They have been turned into rich arable and pasture by the utilization of the great rivers of the country, by the British, for canal irrigation. The terms on which the newly irrigated lands are colonized by applicants from other parts of the country include an obligation upon the colonist to maintain a brood mare and to breed from her under official supervision.

It is yet too early to say that a breed of thoroughbred Indian horses which will favorably compare with any in the world has yet been established, but under the skilled direction of the society it is on the fair way to establishment and the time should not be far distant when Indian breeders will be looking for an export market in competition with breeders throughout the world.

Pledges to Banish Saloon Violated, Michigan Dry Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT HURON, Mich., March 30—"Old Michigan will win again," according to Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former congressional dry leader from Michigan, now chairman of the Allied Forces of Michigan Opposed to Prohibition Repeal, speaking at one of three mass meetings here.

Proposals of Gov. William A. Comstock's advisory liquor control commission for liquor distribution in the State, should the national law be repealed, were attacked by Mr. DeHull Black, high school instructor and dry candidate from this district to the Constitutional Convention, in which wets hope to make Michigan the first state to vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Hudson pointed out that wet campaign pledges against the return of the saloon were ignored in the report of the Governor's commission, the only difference being, he said, that places of sale would be called taverns.

Nor would such regulation be like that in Ontario, Canada, but similar to the Quebec law, the former congressman declared. The results of this law were studied by Mr. Hudson when he was a member of a liquor inquiry committee in Congress.

He told of his observations on a trip to Montreal, Que., and of visiting the special court in that city held to sentence bootleggers. The judge of the court, Mr. Hudson said, reported that an average of 55 persons a month were arrested on a charge of bootlegging. He also told of witnessing sales to minors in Canadian liquor stores, although such sales were forbidden by statute.

Alton R. R. Co. Loss

CHICAGO, March 30—Alton R. R. Company February net loss was $143,963 after charges, compared with a net loss of $136,696 in February, 1932; two months' net loss $339,394, compared with net loss $304,864 a year before.

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IT WON'T be long now till beauty . . . both floral and feminine . . . blooms at the shore. The famous Palm Sunday and Easter parades are well worth looking over . . . particularly from the vantage point of the Ocean Deck at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.
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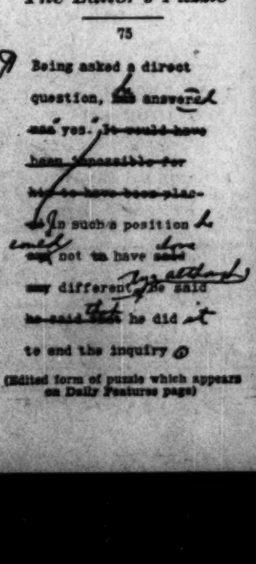
The Editor's Puzzle

75



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

The Young Folks' Page

"Man Flies!"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

"PIGEON flies!" called a dark-eyed Brazilian boy, and his playmates raised their fingers.

"Bat flies!" the boy who was "It" shouted again, and again came the quick response of raised fingers.

"Fox flies!" he called, so suddenly that one or two boys were taken unawares and raised their fingers.

"Forfeit! forfeit!" called the other players, and the boys who had been so heedless as to agree that a fox flies looked somewhat chagrined as they searched in their pockets for articles to be given as forfeits.

"Pigeon flies!" the game went on.

"Man flies!" the leader jerked out suddenly. Most of the players made no response to this absurd announcement, but the fingers of a very small boy shot up in quick agreement.

"Ho! ho!" shouted the boys in derision. "Alberto thinks a man can fly! Forfeit! Forfeit!"

"I will not pay a forfeit!" protested the little lad resolutely. "A man *can* fly! And at least if he can't fly now, he will some day!" And his tone was so full of conviction that though some of the boys still chuckled, they said no more about the forfeit. Alberto was a keen little fellow, always busy with experiments and machinery. Maybe he knew what he was talking about.

Alberto Santos-Dumont was firmly convinced that it would be entirely possible for a man to fly, if only he had the right equipment. He used to look up into the bright blue sky of Brazil and think how splendid it would be to be flying up there, free to float over tangled forests and wide rivers and great plantations.

Not that he lacked mechanical devices for covering the ground quickly! His father, the owner of large plantations, had steam traction-engines for cultivating his fields, his own "machine houses," where his product was prepared for market. He even had his own private plantation railway, covering more than 60 miles.

An Engine Driver at Seven

"I can scarcely imagine a more suggestive environment for a boy dreaming over mechanical inventions," Alberto Santos-Dumont wrote. "At the age of seven I was permitted to drive our . . . steam traction-engines . . . at the age of 12 I had conquered my place in the cabs of the Baldwin locomotive engines." When his father and brothers took long horseback trips over the plantation, Alberto preferred to slip down to the works and play with the engines.

Toy steam engines and machines were not for him. He had real machinery to play with. And his father, a graduate engineer, was able to give this young mechanical genius much useful and practical instruction.

All this time, the boy was dreaming of airships, planning how they could be made, and indeed making and flying small ones which he made himself. He experimented with tiny balloons made of silk paper and small airships driven by springs of twisted rubber and moved by screw propellers. He determined that some day he would build an airship in which he could sail the skies. He received a part of his education in France, and he decided that he would return to France when he grew up and carry on his experiments in flying there.

He chose France for two reasons: there, he knew, great interest was being shown in aerial navigation. There, too, light motors had been highly developed for automobiles, and light motors were most essential for his purpose.

In 1897 he went to Paris to begin serious work in aeronautics. He made his first ascent that year in a spherical balloon, with a companion, and though they encountered a storm and experienced great difficulty in getting down; though they were caught in tree-tops and escaped by throwing the ballast; though they finally landed only to watch the balloon crumple before their eyes, young Santos-Dumont had had his first taste of flying through the air, and had found the experience quite as exhilarating as he had dreamed. He had seen the white clouds spread out below him, their billowy fluffiness shining in the sunlight, and in spite of the dangers and discouragements, which were many, from that moment he went straight ahead with an enthusiasm that never faltered.

Overcoming Obstacles

Many things were in his favor, to be sure. He was small and slight, weighing scarcely over a hundred pounds. And in a pursuit where every ounce was carefully calculated, his lightness was a great advantage. Moreover, he had plenty of money, and mechanical ability amounting to genius, and, added to these necessary things, he had a high courage that never acknowledged defeat. And all of these advantages were needed, for he had obstacles in plenty.

He took a few trips with an experienced aeronaut before he attempted sailing alone. Then, in his own first balloon, of spherical shape, he went flying in all kinds of weather, studying air currents, atmospheric conditions, and the action of his balloon. He realized that an elongated gas bag would be much more practical, but also more difficult to handle, and he ascended in his round balloon thirty times before he began work on an elongated gas bag.

He decided on a small engine for this new ship, three and a half horsepower, and after he had experimented with the little motor in all possible ways, he put it on a tricycle and led a procession of powerful automobiles in the Paris-Amsterdam races, to prove its power and speed. To this little gasoline motor was attached a propeller, and both were fastened to the aeronaut's basket behind, with the tank of gasoline in front. Before this device was attached to the gas bag, Santos-Dumont tested it carefully by hanging himself up in his basket from the roof of his workshop, and experimenting with the motor to see how much pushing power it could exert.

In 1898 he made his first ascension in his first real airship—a great bag of yellow silk, 82 feet long, with the basket, the motor, and six-foot propeller hanging by strong, slender cords, 16 feet below the bag.

Of course a great crowd had gathered to see him "take off," and people held their breath as they watched. Against his better judgment he flew with the wind instead of against it, and the breeze, combined with the power of the propeller, forced him ahead too fast to give him time to clear the tree-tops, and he flew directly into them.

But the damage was quickly repaired, and two days later the young Brazilian ascended again, against the wind this time. The propeller whirled, the little motor chugged briskly, and Santos-Dumont stood in his little basket, bags of ballast at his feet, the controlling cords of the rudder in his hand. He had also a bag of loose sand. He turned the rudder for lateral movements, shifted the bags of ballast and moved the extra bag of sand according as he wished to go up or down—the propeller pushing in the direction it pointed. For the first time a man had actual control of an airship which carried him.

An Exhilarating Flight

He sailed about for a short time, conscious of such an exhilaration as he thought the birds must feel. Then the great gas bag began to crumple as the gas compressed. He worked fast, doing what he could to counteract the difficulty, but the earth seemed to be jumping toward him as he fell toward the Longchamps race course. Some boys were there, flying kites. The aeronaut shouted to them to seize his trailing guide rope and run with it against the wind. They understood at once and obeyed instantly, and the speed of the fall was checked. Santos-Dumont was unharmed, but his ship was smashed to bits.

He set about immediately making another, in which some of the faults of the first were corrected. This one fell into a tree and was destroyed, but again the young Brazilian was unharmed and began work on "Santos-Dumont 3." When this ship collapsed and dumped its young passenger into the tree-tops, his friends tried to stop the experimenting, but Santos-Dumont set to work at once on another ship, the best he had had.

In this one he sailed straight to the Eiffel Tower, maneuvering around it for fully 20 minutes. This had been his great ambition, and he felt proud and happy as he sailed back and landed gracefully in the very spot where his first ship had crashed.

Now he began to hope that he might win the Deutsch Prize of 100,000 francs. To win this, the aeronaut must travel more than three miles in one direction, round the Eiffel Tower, and return to the starting point—all within 30 minutes.

He made his first official trial in 1901, with a perfect start. The first half of the distance required only 9 minutes. Then, as he was nearing the Eiffel Tower, the automatic valves began to leak, the cords sagged and were cut by the propeller, and the aeronaut lost control of the ship. The wind was drifting him straight against the tower; 500 feet below were the roofs of the Trocadero Hotels; in that instant he had to decide what to do. He decided to descend, jerked a cord, slit the balloons, and went tumbling down, down, down straight into the court of the hotels.

When the firemen reached the place, they found Santos-Dumont standing unhurt in his basket. The keel had rested on the walls of the court in such a way as to keep him quite safe.

Even that experience did not discourage him, and that very night he showed his pluck and determination by ordering the "Santos-Dumont No. 6." Each of his airships had been made with such improvements as his experience had shown him would be of value, and No. 6 was, of course, the best of the series.

It worked so well, in fact, that in 1901 he won the Deutsch prize in a gallant and hazardous flight which keenly tested the skill of the navigator, and which took exactly 29 minutes and 31 seconds of the allotted 30 minutes.

"'Man flies!' old fellow!" wrote one of his old playmates at this event. "You were right to raise your finger, and you have just proved it by flying round the Eiffel Tower. . . .

"They play the old game now more than ever at home, but the name has been changed, and the rules modified since Oct. 19, 1901. They call it now 'Man flies!' and he who does not raise his finger at the word pays his forfeit."

By H. Armstrong Roberts—The Christian Science Monitor

Indians of One of the Canadian Tribes in Ceremonial Dress, Ready For a Tribal Festival.

Earning the Eagle's Feathers

BACK of every picture there is at least one story, sometimes many more. And the most interesting story is not always the most evident. Nor is it always the one that someone else points out. Perhaps that is why this is such an unusual picture: There are so many different stories hidden in it. But today let us take the story of the war bonnet, for what could be more definitely typical of the Indian? It was made of eagle feathers, for the qualities of fearlessness, swiftness and strength which the eagle possessed were the very ones that every Indian desired above all things. When, then, a young brave had done something daring and fine and was thus entitled to an award of an eagle feather for it, he had first to set out by himself to catch his own bird and obtain his own feathers.

There was a long vigil and a difficult preparation in which much skill and cunning were necessary. Then, home with his feathers, he sat at the ceremonial of presentation, heard a long recital of the deed for which he was to receive his feather, took it as it was very solemnly presented to him, and bound it very thoughtfully into what was to become his headdress.

At first perhaps no more than a mere circlet of feathers, the bonnet grew with his prowess until by the time he had attained the rank of chieftain it often trailed far out on the ground behind him as he sat astride his pony.

Of course, such a crown was not for everyday wear or ordinary use, but was reserved for ceremonial occasions, around the council fire and in the celebrations of tribal festivities. Thus it was a supreme honor to be entitled to wear the bonnet, and this must always explain the proud bearing of an Indian in this headdress—even such young fellows as these, who could hardly have won the right to so many feathers at their age. They are no doubt following the modern fashion among some tribes of using the headdress for decoration, forgetting somewhat the significance which their grandfathers attached to it. And if only one single feather in any one of these three beautiful bonnets could describe the deed for which it was awarded, it would be easy to understand why an Indian—or anyone else, for that matter—must appear proud and dignified in a war bonnet—even a borrowed one.

Conversations With an Owl

HAVE you ever talked with an owl out in the wild, wet woods? I do not know whether a grown-up one would care to be on speaking terms with a human being, but a young one may find your conversation very interesting. This is the story of my acquaintance with a young owl.

It was in March that I first met the father bird sitting on the branch of a pine tree, looking just like a rather sleepy cat, perched bolt upright on the bough. In due course I found that eggs had been laid in an old magpie's nest, high up on the swaying branches of a larch tree, and one May evening, when I passed below the wood, a peculiar sound caught my ear, more like the miaowing of a kitten than anything else I had ever heard.

It was quite dusk when I reached the foot of the larch tree from which the sounds had come, but there was just enough light to see what was happening. Sitting on a branch above the nest, silhouetted against the sky, was a small, dark object, a baby owl, which was receiving nourishment from two grown owls who came at intervals to feed him. The noise I had heard was his constant reiteration that he was hungry! He had waked up, after a long day's sleep, to the activity of the night, and did not hesitate to let the world know that the first thing he wanted was food. The fact that the solitude of the wood had been intruded upon made no difference to him, but the parents were very disturbed, and with deep quacks the little fellow was ordered to be quiet.

Next day I went to see if there was any sign of my new acquaintance, and there he was, a little fawn colored, fluffy thing, something the shape of a squirrel—minus the tail—with big brown patches round his eyes, and the tufts of his ears just showing.

Every night I could hear his familiar cry, though as he grew older this would stop when he heard the sound of distant footsteps. After a time he left the larch tree, but still remained an inhabitant of the wood, keeping more in the deeper shade of the young pines.

One evening I went up and lay in the bracken. Hidden thus I imitated his cry. Back came his answer from the distance, so I called again, and again he replied. Each time I called he came nearer, until, at last, he perched excitedly on a branch of the nearest tree. But the parent bird, ever on the watch, disapproved of this intimacy, and a deep quack broke into the young owl's speech.

This warning produced no effect, however, and we continued our conversation in spite of the protest. I was well covered by the bracken, and the parent bird, anxious to discover what strange creature lay hidden there, swooped down to within a few feet of me to investigate. Seeing it was only the visitor he had met so frequently during the last four months, he flew off again, evidently considering me harmless.

I had one more evening's conversation with the young owl—uninterrupted by the parent this time—and then I had to go away. On my return there was no sign or sound of my friend, nor did I ever see him again. He must have left the district, or lost his baby cry, and so become as silent as his parents, whose voices were never heard by day except to protest against the noise their little one was making.

F. R.

Why I Am an Inventor of Television

By JOHN L. BAIRD

(In an Interview With Peggy Scott)

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

I SUPPOSE I am an inventor of television because I held on to an idea which came to me as a child," said Mr. Baird.

"It was the transmission of living images by electricity; of an electric 'eye' to supplement the electric 'ear' which the telephone had given us. I understood about the telephone, for when I was at school I fitted up a little telephone exchange between my own home and the homes of four of my friends. I had a little oil engine also and lit up our house with electricity. My natural inclination was toward technical things. They were my hobbies; instead of keeping rabbits, I built little telephone exchanges!"

It is interesting to think of young John Baird and his four school friends working out their experiments in the little Scottish town of Helensburgh, on the Clyde. At school they got little encouragement, for it was a classical school. John's father and mother, however, were both sympathetic to his hobbies, even though his father was more interested in Latin and Greek than in natural science. His wanted his boy to be a clergyman like himself, but when he saw that John was bent on being an engineer, he put his own wishes on one side.

A New Motor

A course in engineering at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and at the Glasgow University, continued to develop the young inventor's capabilities, and one of his achievements while at the technical college was the invention of a new type of electrical motor.

And then the wish to make money came to him. This, in a way, was surprising, because inventors are usually so full of more important ideas, but Mr. Baird felt that he must find the means to make his dream of an electric eye practicable.

"I cut adrift from engineering," he said, "and went into an important business. Soon, however, I was obliged to stop all active work for a time, and so devoted myself to solving the problem of television. In 1926 I had the satisfaction of demonstrating television to the members of the Royal Institution, and I felt that I had realized my childhood's dreams!"

It was not plain sailing even then. The first boy who had his face transmitted by television had to be bribed because he was frightened—and so was everyone else! Then Mr. Baird decided to conduct his experiments with "Stookie," a dummy.

No one now minds "making faces," as Mr. Baird unofficially calls "televising." Some people, however, have better faces for the process, these being the clear-featured folk. Sometimes a face looks just a "blob" on the screen at first, but it can be "cleared," just as the voice in wireless gradually becomes intelligible.

The Process

During the televising process. light is flickering on the face all the time, and yet the surprising thing is that one does not want to blink. The most disconcerting part is when you are asked to talk. Even actresses find it difficult, when a talking apparatus is waiting to repeat their words, knowing that all the while the expression of the face is being photographed into a gramophone record by means of rays of light.

It all looks very simple. You sit in a chair with a mirror above you, while in an aperture in the wall in front of you is the machinery. You hear the voice of someone in another room, who is looking at your face on a screen, speaking to you through a phone. Then you answer into a microphone, and a loudspeaker gives your reply to the person in the other room, so that he can both see and hear you.

At first, the face transmitted by television was only the size of a postage stamp, but Mr. Baird worked on it until he got it larger and larger. The screen used in Denmark when Carl Brisson, the actor, broadcast from Broadcasting House, London, was 7 feet by 3 feet. Mr. Baird says that presently, just in the same way as we now see pictures on the screen in the cinema, we shall be able to see real events that are taking place in other parts of the world.

In his first experiments, Mr. Baird could show his pictures only in complete darkness, but he has worked on them until they can now be seen in a room with ordinary lighting.

His Work and His Hobby

To boys who would prepare themselves for careers in televison, Mr. Baird says: "Become research engineers." One of the things that has helped him in all the years of work and sometimes of discouragement, he says, is tenacity. It was tenacity that made him hold on to his idea from childhood, and has made him work without a holiday for seven years; television has been both his work and his hobby.

A little of this tenacity, which never allowed him to be turned from his purpose, helped this interview enormously! Mr. Baird had promised to tell the young readers of the Monitor why he is an inventor of television, but secretaries and directors wanted him for other business. It was almost laughable when two important people came and waited at the end of his table expecting him to end the interview and talk to them. Instead, he kept his head bent down—tenaciously—as if he did not see them, and continued talking—until they silently disappeared.

The Mail Bag

Breslau, Germany

Dear Editor:

Just recently I have become interested in the Mail Bag because some of my acquaintances have gained American correspondents. We live in the German city of Breslau, a city of about 600,000 habitants. It is situated on the Oder River.

I am greatly interested in sports, especially rowing. I also collect stamps. I have a photo apparatus and have made many pictures. I should enjoy sending some of them to boys who answer this letter. At the end of March I leave school and shall enter a great business firm.

I close my letter, dear Editor, in the hope that you will publish it and that I may soon enter into correspondence with boys my age (16) from over the whole world.

Helmut L.

Oberlin, Kansas

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I am a boy 14 years of age. I go to a beautiful school with an enrollment of 380 children. I am in the eighth grade and am interested in art and stamp collecting, and should like to receive letters from boys all over the world, especially from Spain, Germany and Africa and South American countries. In school we have been writing letters to foreign countries. I have written two letters to Brazil, but have not received any answers yet.

Our town has a population of 1629 people. We live on a little 40-acre farm about a mile and a half from Oberlin. I have a dog and three guinea pigs. I am an everyday reader of the Monitor and like the Diary of Snubs, the Mail Bag and other interesting features.

Donald T.

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I have never before written to the Mail Bag, but I think it will be great fun.

I go to boarding school in Pasadena, California. I haven't been here very long, but so far I have enjoyed it very much. I am in the eighth grade and am not finding it as difficult as I expected.

At school we have swimming, tennis, baseball, soccer, and other outdoor games. Every Wednesday a sport instructor comes and gives us lessons in all our sports. For studies I am taking arithmetic, French, English, dramatics, music, art and social science, which is a combination of history, geography, politics and civics.

I should be more than pleased to correspond with girls about 12 or 13 years old and interested in nature, French, swimming, horseback riding, and other sports.

Barbara S.

Burlingame, California

Dear Editor:

Although I have never written to the Mail Bag, I have always wanted to.

Burlingame is a small town near San Francisco. We live near the bay, but it is too muddy and deep for swimming.

I go to high school and I am a low freshman. We have a swimming pool in the school and they teach anyone who wants to learn, how to swim. We play basketball and hockey in school.

I live near the Sunday School and have not missed one Sunday since I moved down here.

I should love to receive letters from any girl my age, 13, especially from Spain.

Lois J.

Richmond, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I am an enthusiastic Mail Bagger, interested in all that is constructive and enterprising. I should like to receive letters from correspondents who are interested in any of the following—art, languages, music, club life, scouting, stenography, literature, aviation, England and all things English. Correspondents from anywhere in the world will be welcomed, as I long to know more about other lands, but I should like especially to hear from boys in Poland, Germany, Italy, the United States, Canada or Oceania. I am nearly 16 and as I live near London, I attend Seventh Church Sunday School at Kensington.

I close with loving thoughts to all Mail Baggers, hoping to gain some interesting pen friends.

Arthur H. B.

Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I cannot express the enjoyment that I receive while reading the letters in the Mail Bag. We have taken the Monitor for three years, and I fully appreciate it, as I have the privilege of being a member of a group which has been formed to study this wonderful daily paper. I have become acquainted with other young people through the Mail Bag, and hope to gain more "corries" through this S. O. S.

The city in which I live derived its name from its long stretch of beach, which attracts many thousands of tourists annually, during the summer months. Besides the water sports, Long Beach has the added attraction of several mountain ranges close by. A two hours' drive takes one to a winter playground, where recreation in the snow is very popular. If anyone is interested in learning about California I shall be glad to tell them what I know.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially swimming. My hobbies are stamp collecting, camping and letter-writing. Letters from Hawaii, France, Germany and other foreign countries or letters from the "dear old U. S. A." will be gratefully received and answered.

With best wishes to the Monitor, and hoping to gain some new "penpals,"

Margaret K.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Marjorie B. (12), Avonmouth, England.—Especially from Japan and America.

Ruth S. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music and stamp collecting.

Betty Jane McC. (14), Parkin, Ark.

Alice H. (15), Paterson, N. J.—Interested in stamps and outdoor sports.

Lois H. (16), Alhambra, Calif.—Interested in aviation.

Leila S. (16), Spencerport, N. Y.

Ilse T. (17), Hamburg, Germany.

Charlotte McN. (18), Jefferson City, Mo.—Interested in art, literature, music and travel.

From Boys

Billy A. (14), Oklahoma City, Okla.—Especially from Africa, Asia and Oceania. Interested in air mail stamps and aviation.

George K. (17), South Haven, Mich.—Interested in literature, travel, dramatics and languages.

F. H., Guelph, Ont., Canada.—Especially from those interested in music and connected with bands. Exchange snapshots.

Over 20

Alice R., St. Louis, Mo.—Especially from Spain.

Jane M. C., Sharon, Mass.—Especially from London, Paris and California.

Marcella T., Haddonfield, N. J.

Kathleen H., Halifax, England.—Especially from Germany, Roumania and the Far East.

Kenneth A., Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from northern Germany and Italy. Interested in art, music and literature.

Bruce S., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in international affairs, national politics and journalism. Correspond in English, German and French.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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twice as nourishing
as plain milk
and in keeping with your standards

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The Home Forum

"Unexplored Forests"

THE inspiration was not mine, but that of the map maker. To write across part of a map "Unexplored Forests" is to invite action; and from the time that I saw that map of Honduras, I dreamed and asked questions as to how I should reach and explore this forty-mile-wide strip of country between the Patuca and the Wanks Rivers. It did not occur to me then to question the map maker's ability to place the rivers of an unexplored country, nor did I guess that the "Here be Dragons" of ancient maps is now replaced by the modern "Here be Rivers," which means no more. A change had come over maps since I was at school. Then there were still tempting continents, Africa with its broad white patches of unknown land, Arabia a hollow shell, and the empty Poles where no man had ever been; but, even as I learned their names, these spaces were blossoming with new rivers and straight-ruled national boundaries, until today the Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds of wide Arabia are as thoroughfares for professional explorers.

Yet a sense of unreality hung about me that day, when I stood waiting for my two Paya guides whom I had hired to take me to the edge of the unknown country by way of a rarely used trail over the hills and down the Guampu River. Already they had delayed me a day by not having had their provisions ready as early as they had promised, and now they talked and talked with a visiting neighbor as though all time lay before them. "*Vamonos!*" I said at last and shouldered my pack. Reluctantly they rose, still talking. (Who invented the legend of the silent Indian?) The two little yellow-skinned boys in green drew aside shyly, Antonio's wife came to the door, her baby in her arms, the neighbor, a big man with a huge head, wrinkled face and thin, bowed legs, called Paya greetings, and we set out. Antonio, the guide, fair-skinned as a Spaniard but with a rugged Paya face and laughing eyes, led the way; and at the bottom of the slope he waded knee-deep through a small stream which was called the Guampu.

* * *

It was a day of showers and gray sky. Our way lay along grassy slopes sparsely wooded with pines, only the narrow strips of alluvial soil beside the streams being planted to maize and cassava. The land bore the indelible mark of Indian habitation, the soil wasted by burning and repeated cropping and then abandoned to grass; but whether this work had been done by the Paya themselves in their former greater days, or by that more civilized race whose ruined cities fill the Black and Sico valleys, was past saying. Once we passed a broken quern lying beside the path, and the Indians told me that this trail had been used by Paya going to bring these beautifully carved corn grinders from a quarry of them in the barren hills before us. There, near the Lagarto River, a small stream bed was full of these querns, most of them broken, some of them with animal heads and legs, all of them accurately cut out of hard stone by that forgotten race of the Black River.

The country became rougher, the pines gave way to mountain bush, and the trail took to the bed of a stream. We walked in the water up to our knees, following Antonio who searched ahead for the cut ends of branches which might show that the Sumu Indians had passed this way years before when bringing their children to be baptized. It rained, a slight, endless downpour that filled the forest with the patter of drops and the trickle of water and weighted every branch across the way. The life of the mountains, usually so abundant, now was hidden. Once a young *pizote*, a gregarious raccoon, bounced up the trunk of a tree and stopped there, watching us with bright, black eyes. One of the Indians tweaked his tail friendily, whereupon he barked with surprise and scrambled up the smooth trunk into the roof of green overhead. Once we saw the tracks of a tapir, but bird song there was none. Only the monotonous voice of the rain accompanied us, and the noise of the river which became more turbulent with every mile. In the afternoon we crossed a steep clay divide and found ourselves upon the Lagarto River. Here in the evening the guides built up a shelter of sticks thatched with palm leaves.

* * *

The next day it was still raining, and we scrambled over the slippery rocks downstream. The tiny patches of gray sky between the overhanging trees now became a narrow strip, which widened with every hour; yet, when night fell, we were still descending towards the river's mouth. The third morning the rain lifted occasionally, and early in the day we arrived beside a fierce river roaring in yellow flood, the Guampu, which we had last seen as a knee-deep stream near Culmi. The guides waded up the Lagarto to cut logs and bark for a raft, while I collected palm leaves for a shelter and palm hearts for food. By evening the raft was built, five straight, green logs bound together with straps of mahoe bark, and with a raised platform of sticks to which our packs could be tied.

At dawn we embarked, weighing the green logs to the level of the water. The Indians poled the clumsy, tipply raft into the main stream, and I paddled with a small, futile paddle, trying to turn her head. The current swept over us, so that we knelt in water, and then we sidled away upon the flood. So slow had been my customary movement in the last days that now the rocky banks seemed to race by with gathering speed. Black shadows stirred in the water on either side of us, and before us the river was combed white with rocks. We rushed on, scraping over a boulder and rocking wildly. Riffles like low walls of water stood up before us, and we plunged through them, the raft completely submerged and the water sweeping over our shoulders as we crouched, and then we pushed again into quiet water. I breathed more freely. I had shot a rapid.

The river swung backward and forward between the black, rocky hills, and at each bend there was another rapid. As we shot down them, above the roar of the water there sounded a muffled clicking as of a giant game of billiards played behind thick curtains, the rattling of the stones of the river's bed as they were rolled with infinite slowness downstream by the flood. Often the river spread over white, foaming shoals where there was not water enough to float the raft loaded; and then the Indians lowered her on vines while I teetered tenderfooted, for my boots were in my pack, carrying the bundles over the pebbles. Sometimes I forded channels of the river, holding myself with a pole against the onslaught of the current, the water leaping in a frill to my waist on one side and boiling in an eddy at my knee on the other. Now and then, as we swung a right angle in a gray-walled canyon where tiny bats detached themselves in hundreds from the cliffs, fluttered around us with thin cries and returned to cling upside down like tattered cocoons on the rocks, the raft seemed to halt suddenly and swing, and we paddled vigorously to clear the eager clutch of the whirlpool. When dark fell, we made camp on a sandy bar beside the river, and I toasted the last of my bread which was now green from long soaking. The Indians, with their sausage-like rolls of cassava starch, were far better off. Through the night as we crouched about the tiny fire, drying ourselves by sections, we heard the boom of the waterfall which marked the end of the white water.

* * *

Except that our food had run out, the next morning's passage was joyous after the long strain of the rapids. The water was now less troubled by great rocks, and with heaving shoulders the Indians drove the raft down rippling shoals. Trees growing by the bank dropped from their uppermost branches slender vines, which burst close above the water into a tuft of leaves and a tassel of yellow bells. As we pushed down one strip of deep, silent water, we saw a tapir standing shoulder-deep in the river. He lifted his long snout and stared at us stupidly; and then, taking alarm, he heaved out of the water and charged up the steep hill, and we could see the turmoil of his progress through the trees until he passed over the crest. A little farther downstream we saw a pitpan, a punt-shaped canoe drawn up to a bank, and an Indian woman was loading it with the bananas which here grew wild, flood-planted. At sight of us she fled, and presently a slight, coppery boy, her husband, appeared and greeted us in Spanish.

That day I spent in my hammock which I had slung between two posts of a wall-less Sumu house, and I ate voraciously eggs, green bananas and a sun-dried *lancetilla* fish which I had bought from the Indians. Although the brunt of the labor had fallen upon the Paya guides, I was thoroughly weary from the wettings and the bad food and the unaccustomed, tense expectancy that the rapids demanded. I could buy no more food, for the Sumu had none to sell. If the country through which I had passed were a beaten track, shown on the map, what should I do hereafter, without food and with only a pistol and a knife, in the unexplored forests ahead, the edge of which I would reach in another day? Surely never an explorer has set out worse equipped.

But I could not remain where I was. I must go on downstream to my unexplored lands. I bought a canoe, and the next day I set out alone, saying good-by to my Paya guides. I was among Sumu Indians now, brown-skinned, narrow-faced people, marvelous canoemen, but soon I passed the last of their villages of octagonal thatched roofs coming almost to the ground. I pushed out into the great Patuca, and unexpectedly I saw before me a mud house. On the sandbank before it a group of sturdy Mosquito Indians were launching two canoes and from the house two Germans came walking down to the water.

We exchanged greetings in English. "I am going to the Wanks," I told them in answer to their questions.

"Good," said one, a tall, fair, friendly sailor. "Wait until tomorrow and go with us. We came from there this morning."

"But how?" I demanded, for to do so they must have come forty miles through the center of my "Unexplored Forests."

"Why not?" he asked in surprise. "It's only fifteen miles and a good trail, and on the Wanks there's a service of motor-launches to the sea."

As I said, it was the map-maker's fault, and now I shall never be an explorer.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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Morning Sunlight: From a Woodcut by Herschel C. Logan

Venice, "A Crowning City"

"You never," says young Marco, "met anybody in China by the name of Polo?"

"Poh-lo? Poh-lo? China's a bigger place nor you would imagine, laddie. There's half a hundred million people there."

"These were foreigners," Marco explained, "traders. They were at the court of the great Khan." . . .

"I heard of them. They were in good health. And I heard they were on their way home, though they would travel overland and not risk the great dangers of the sea. I suppose, if they go back to China, you'll be going with them?"

"I don't know," says Marco Polo.

"You ought to see China. It's a great country, a beautiful country."

"It would have to be very great and beautiful," says Marco Polo, "to outweigh the greatness and the beauty that are here. You mustn't think I'm running down your country, mister," says he; "but for greatness, where is the beating of Venice in this day? What struck Constantinople like a thunderbolt, but the mailed hand of Venice? When the Barbary corsairs roamed the seven seas, so that it was no more safe for a merchant vessel to be sailing than for a babe to be walking through a wild jungle, it was Venice who accepted the challenge and made the great sea as peaceful as the Grand Canal. Who humbled proud Genoa? And hurdled the Saracen from Saint Joan of Acre's walls? Venice. And as for magnificence, the retinue of our doge when he goes to marry the sea with a ring it makes the court of Lorenzo seem like a huckster's train."

"It is a crowning city."

"And as for beauty, sir," went on Marco Polo, "there is nothing in the world like San Marco's, and it ablaze in the setting sun, and the great pillars before it rising in tongues of flame. And was there ever in all time anything like the Grand Canal at dusk of day, and the torches beginning to show like fireflies, and the lap of the water, and stringed music, and the great barges going by like swans, now a battle-hacked captain of war, now a great gracious lady? And the moon does be rising.

"You've sailed all the way from China and seen strange and beautiful things, but I remember one summer's day, when I took out my little sailing boat and went out on the water . . . and the water was blue—oh, as blue as the sky's self, and the sands of the Lido were silver, and the water shuffled gently over them, as gently as a child's little feet. And there was a clump of olive-trees there so green as to be black, and there alighted before it a great scarlet Egyptian bird. And the beauty of that brought tears to my eyes. A Venetian I. So why should I want to go to China?"—From "Messer Marco Polo," by DONN BYRNE. (New York: Century.)

Swinburne Sits for His Portrait

It was in 1895 that this promising young artist, full of penetration and understanding, Mr. (now Sir) William Rothenstein succeeded by means of his youthful talent in persuading Watts to get Swinburne to sit for him. It is here essential to quote his own words reflecting as they do the impression which Swinburne, once a favorite in the Pre-Raphaelite circles, now created on artists of the younger generation:

August 4th

"Went with A. K. after lunch today to Putney, to see Watts; a little, round, rosy, wrinkled man, with a moustache like a walrus, and a polished dewlap, dressed in a sort of grey flannel frock-coat, which he had evidently hurriedly donned (a threadbare coat was on the sofa) as we came in, to greet us. He was very welcoming; I was naturally interested to see the interior of The Pines. A room with a fine large window looking on to a long narrow garden, surrounded by ivy-grown walls, a little plaster statue in the middle, near which was a rather ugly painted yellow iron-cane seat. Round the walls hung large drawings by Rossetti, studies, stippled in chalk for the Pandora, and other works, a splendid drawing of Mrs. Morris, lying back with her hair luxuriously spread behind her head, her hands held up before her, and a drawing in chalk of Watts himself. Also a portrait of Rossetti by Ford Madox Brown, obviously very like, but rather thin and dirty in color, and an interesting one of himself against a gold screen, two heads, charmingly painted by Knewstub, a water color by Miss Siddall and two by Frederick Shields.

"'Ah, you know Whistler—dear Jimmy," said Swinburne's companion, 'how clever he is, one of the most brilliant of men. I have known him intimately these twenty years. What genius! Latterly owing to his quarrelsome nature, though I myself have had no difference with him—still, owing to his misunderstanding with my friends, I have ceased to see him. But what a talker! Is he doing well now? Some say yes, some no. Surely he was in the wrong over Sir William Eden. George Moore I am rather prejudiced against—but of course I don't know him and I have not read his books—but I trust Jimmy always for being in the wrong—he loves a quarrel' . . . Before we left, he told me he had, with great difficulty, made Swinburne promise to sit to me—a rare thing for the poet to be gracious on that point; 'we both dislike sitting,' he said with a glance at his own portrait drawn twenty-five years ago by Rossetti. I am to return at the end of the week, to make a drawing of Swinburne."

August 10th.

"Go to The Pines, Putney. Swinburne gets up as I enter, rather like Lionel Johnson in figure, the same chétif boy, narrow shoulders and nervous twitch of the hands, which, however, are strong and fine. A much fresher face than I would have imagined from accounts heard, a fine nose, a tiny glazed green eye, a curiously clear auburn moustache, and a beard of a splendid red. How young he looks, notwithstanding his years. He was so nervous, that of course I was embarrassed, and Watts being there we both talked at him, keeping our eyes off one another. Occasionally I would glance at his profile, less impressive, less 'like' than his full face. When at last the sitting began, no sitter ever gave me so much trouble . . . Nor did I feel that I could do anything worthy of him. When he saw the drawing he was kind enough to say 'It must be like, for I see all my family in it.'"—From "Swinburne," by GEORGES LAFOURCADE. (New York: Morrow. London: Bell.)

Analogy

Of living things
A bird, it seems,
Comes nearest
To a poet's dreams—
Going the ways
Of life on wing
With heart-outpouring
Songs to sing.

DONALD PAGE.

Music in Norway

The enjoyment of music seems to be of ancient standing in Norway, but owing to the particular historical development of the nation it only revealed itself comparatively late as a creative art. As a consequence the history of Norwegian music is of a rather primitive character down to the middle of the nineteenth century. It is true that even before 1814 there was an active musical life, especially at Christiania, Bergen and Trondhjem, where a number of amateurs practised classic music of German, French or Italian origin; but, as it has justly been pointed out, these amateurs thereby were not able to call forth to a creative life the intense love of music which is one of the chief characteristics of the Norwegian nation. It only revealed itself when the musical self-confidence had been awakened, and the rich treasures of Norwegian folk music, song, dances and sacred tunes had begun to be collected.

The honour of having made the nation alive to the beauty of her music belongs to the remarkable violinist and composer, Ole Bull (1810-1880), a man of world-wide fame, whose extensive concert tours over Europe and America were an impressive propaganda for Norwegian music. The honour of having collected the Norwegian folk music is due to L. M. Lindeman (1812-1887). These two men are the pioneers of Norwegian music in the nineteenth century, whose work paved the way for famous composers. Halfdan Kjerulf (1815-1868), an exquisite lyric mind; Rikard Nordraak (1842-1866), the composer of the national anthem of Norway; Edvard Greig (1843-1907), in whose works the typical spirit of Norwegian music has been revealed most intimately to the world, and finally Johan Svendsen (1840-1911), whose symphonies and rhapsodies strike the listener by their unmistakable Norwegian character.

The greatest Norwegian composer of late times is Christian Sinding (b. 1856), whose songs and romances enjoy a reputation which make them appear constantly on concert programs, while at the same time he has won international fame by his symphonies. A number of other gifted composers might be named, belonging to the older as well as to the younger generation, but the limited space at our disposal admits of only this very brief survey.

Generally speaking, we may say that the musical traditions of the larger towns have been kept alive within the last two generations through a number of institutions which have done excellent work in the way of keeping musical life in a flourishing condition. Yet there is one thing wanting. Norway is not possessed of a national opera; but fortunately no one doubts that it is sure to come one day.—From "Things Seen in Norway," by S. C. Hammer. (London: Seeley, Service & Co. New York: Dutton.)

HERSCHEL C. LOGAN of Salina, Kansas, has gained recognition through his woodcuts which have convincing qualities of light and atmosphere. His drawing is always good, and the technique precise, with attention to details. His subject matter is gleaned from small town and rural scenery. In his prints may be discerned the true artist's ability to see beauty and decorative qualities in the ordinary and commonplace facts of existence.

Woodcuts actually cut on wood, such as this, are a hobby with Mr. Logan and are done in his spare time at home. During the greater part of the day he is engaged as art director of a printing and stationery company.

"Every student of commercial art will do well to spend some time in the study of the art of the woodcut," Mr. Logan declares, "regardless of whether he actually cuts the block or merely does a drawing in woodcut technique. A knowledge of the woodcut art will be invaluable in developing a simplified poster style in commercial drawings and will go a long way to make for better drawings for reproduction."

Mr. Logan has discovered several methods of imitating woodcuts for advertising purposes, which are satisfactory and yet may be produced quickly and with less difficulty than the woodcut. He is always ready to experiment and for this reason has made remarkable progress both in his commercial art work and as a print maker.

His prints are in many prominent private and public collections, including the New York Public Library; the Lindbergh Collection in the Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis; the Library of Congress Washington, D. C., and others. His work has been reproduced in both American and European publications. He has won bronze and silver medals, honorable mentions, and cash prizes in numerous exhibitions. One of the most recent awards was an honorable mention at the Midwestern Artists' Exhibition in Kansas City.

An Event

Blue jerseys in a line on the right,
red jerseys in a line on the left,
facing one another. A plainly
dressed figure steps out and stands
between the lines; the drums roll,
and the assembled thousands, rising
to their feet, uncover their heads
and stand to attention as the band,
drawn up in the center of the arena,
plays the national anthem. As the
strain dies on the air, the plainly
dressed figure, the King's second son,
moves up the line of blue jerseys
and shakes each man by the hand;
then down the line of red jerseys
performing the same simple ceremony, and so off the field to the
Royal Box. Blue jerseys and red
jerseys raise three cheers; the band
scuttles off, trying to preserve, as it
goes, some semblance of dignity; the
teams form up; the whistle blows;
and once again the Army and the
Navy meet in joyful combat for the
honors of the Rugby field.

The Lazy Rain

Flickering of incessant rain
On flashing pavements:
Sudden scurry of umbrellas:
Bending, recurved blossoms of the
storm.

The winds came clanging and clattering
From long white highroads whipping
in ribbons up summits:
They strew upon the city gusty wafts
of apple-blossom,
And the rustling of innumerable
translucent leaves.

Uneven tinkling, the lazy rain
Dripping from the eaves.

—From "Irradiations Sand and Spray," by JOHN GOULD FLETCHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Possessions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS one of the greatest fears that beset mortal existence is fear of loss. One individual may believe that he is losing his health, another his supply; and still another may feel that the continuation of his life is uncertain.

Is it not self-evident that in order to lose anything one would necessarily first have to own it as a personal possession? And since health, supply, and life originate in God alone, are inherent in Him, these belong to man only through reflection, not as personal possessions apart from God. "God is no respecter of persons," but bestows all He has equally on all His children; hence the unreality of the human beliefs of inequality and favoritism.

Since loss can never occur in the divine Mind, man in His likeness cannot express loss. The Psalmist says, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein;" and Mrs. Eddy writes of man in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475) that he "possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

Gazing through a clean pane of glass one sees objects clearly; but could one for a moment suppose the window to be responsible for that which is seen through it, or to have created it? Does not this illustration help to relieve one of the belief that, apart from God, one is responsible for his health, his life, or his supply? As the window-pane needs only to be kept clean that the picture may be clearly seen through it, so an individual needs only to keep his thinking pure and spiritual, that he may thus clearly express Truth.

The problem of supply is one with which many are especially concerned at the present time; and this is largely due to ignorance of the true nature of substance and ownership. That only is substantial which is spiritual, emanating from God alone. All real possessions exist in Mind, are controlled by Mind, and are spiritual and permanent. The real man is conscious of this fact, and of his indebtedness to God alone.

The expression "a self-made man" is often attached to an individual who through years of persevering effort has attained success, honor, and position. Yet unless such an individual is realizing his dependence upon God, knowing that he can do nothing of himself, because of God's allness, his success is insecure, for it is not properly based. Human efficiency and self-sufficiency must finally be seen in relation to the glorious fact that all right capacity belongs to the one Father, to Spirit, who imparts it to His likeness. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 294): "Man is neither self-made nor made by mortals. God created man."

Another phase of the subtle belief of personal ownership is seen in the endeavor of individuals to get rid of something; perhaps some tenacious belief of disease, false appetite or habit; or some objectionable quality of thought, such as pride, greed, impatience, resentment, sorrow, or selfishness. Christian Science makes it plain that these evils, not existing in the one infinite Mind, which is God, and bearing no resemblance to His nature, do not belong to man, His reflection. The truth is that the real man neither possesses them nor is conscious of them. It is only the aggressive suggestions of the carnal mind, so called, which would induce one to believe that evil in any form could attach itself to man in God's image.

Since, as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 395), one "should speak to disease as one having authority over it," the enlightened thinker should speak to the sense of lack in like manner. God, good, controls man and supplies all things needful; hence mortal mind does not and cannot dispossess one of his ability to reflect good. The student of Christian Science knows that he is not, cannot be, the victim of a so-called contagious, mesmeric belief, which is utterly false and fallacious. Man is the child of God, joyously and continuously reflecting the infinite resources of illimitable divine Mind, which remain forever available, adequate, and intact. Accepting this scientific fact of creation, of cause and effect, one may render unceasing gratitude to God for the truth, and confidently leave the outcome to Him, for "he is faithful that promised."

Martha Berry's Humanity

Martha Berry is performing a unique service for her country. There are estimated to be a million illiterate or semi-literate white people in the mountains of Southern Appalachia, of the purest Anglo-Saxon stock which America can boast, who in their poverty and pride have been allowed to retire, both physically and mentally, into their mountain fastnesses. This tragic human waste still continues. Nothing ever was done about it until Martha Berry started the Berry School and, by her method of training mind and hand together, turned thousands of these people into useful citizens.

She saw splendid values here which still stir her and still seem worth saving despite the many heartaches and disappointments necessarily attendant upon so great an enterprise. She went forth into the hills in search of the raw material of human greatness. She found it, and her message of emancipation soon outdistanced her. The mountains began to appear at her doorway. A youngster comes down the "big road" toting his entire earthly possessions in a paper sack. He says simply, "Here I am, ma'am, come ter git larnin'." And sure enough, here he is, and he gets it.

In the past thirty years Martha Berry has educated some eight thousand boys and girls in her school at Mt. Berry, Georgia, a state in which fifty per cent of its children never finish the fourth grade. A thousand students are enrolled now, studying everything from primers to college texts for degrees, including the art of gracious living. She has exalted the dignity of manual labor among a people whose retrogression has been due in part to the fact that they have always been too proud to compete with Negroes. She has created a paradise on what is now the largest school campus in the world; twenty-five thousand acres of farm and woodland.

Martha Berry, a Southern aristocrat, has built a self-sustaining city of the young, a true communism in which the work of their hands goes back into the place which fosters them and makes possible the education of an ever-increasing number. And when they return to their primitive homes in the eleven states from which they have come, they carry with them the doctrine they have learned at the Berry School, "Not to be administered unto, but to minister."

Her concept of an education is one which does not consist merely in an assimilation of knowledge. She places her boys and girls, while they are still at an impressionable age, in an atmosphere of spiritual and physical beauty and then teaches them how to work. At the very outset in the building of the school she located accurately and instinctively the fundamentals of human happiness. She has accomplished the miracle of the present Berry School by clinging to these steadfastly. The school shield bears on its quarterings: the Bible for Prayer; the Lamp for Learning; the Plow for Labor; the Cabin for Simplicity.

The essential principles of the school grew naturally out of Martha Berry's humanity and the requirements of the environment. They solidified early and have never been deviated from despite the school's enormous growth. There have been many schools which have imitated her methods, but none quite successfully, because they lacked her spirit.—From the Foreword to "Martha Berry, The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot." (Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers, New York and London.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Usual Desultory Movement Marks Stock Trading

Mixed Losses and Gains Without Particular Significance

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The stock market was still lackadaisical today, but prices were steadier than yesterday.

Scattered selling appeared at times, notably in some of the rails, but some of the sugar, alcohol and smelting stocks were moderately firm. Traders generally, however, were content to mark time.

Late prices showed narrow net changes. Rails were somewhat easy. Issues in the sugar and alcohol groups displayed firmness. Santa Fe was off a major fraction. Advances of about a point were made by National Distillers, Corn Products and American Sugar Refining.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can and New York Central were steady.

Turnover approximated 600,000 shares.

Interest in the Administration's railroad program, now being developed, was growing intense in Wall Street, as bonds of some of the roads which may be reorganized sagged to new lows. Some banking quarters felt that current prices for securities of roads likely to be reorganized already discounted such developments, so that readjustments could be accomplished with little if any market unsettlement.

Interest In Commodities

Brokers noted an increased speculative interest in commodities, seemingly reflecting the belief that Washington efforts to stimulate business recovery would concentrate on lifting raw staple prices. Further firmness in raw sugar futures was reflected in sugar stocks.

The gains in smelting stocks evidently reflected hopes of eventual development of a constructive program for silver, although several quarters in Wall Street feel that such a program must be international in scope, and may await the World Economic Conference. Some of the firmness of alcohol stocks generally has been attributed to agitation to mix alcohol with gasoline to increase consumption of farm products.

Earnings statements continued to attract attention. Conspicuous in the merchandising group was the report of R. H. Macy, showing net of $2.20 a share, compared with $3.63 in 1931, and a decrease in bank loans from $4,000,000 to $1,000,000. United Aircraft reported 1932 net equal to 53 cents a share, as reduced from $1.04 in 1931.

Bonds Are Irregular

Mixed trends ruled in the bond market today, and the trading volume continued at a relatively low level.

While the United States Government list was steady to firm, and a few domestic corporate issues that recently have been under pressure exhibited mild resistance, secondary maturities of all classes still lacked substantial support and most of them were fractionally to a point lower at one time.

Activity in the foreign section dwindled somewhat and prices here were again spotty. Colombian loans, reflecting the South American Government's declaration of a moratorium on foreign debt payments, slumped 1 to around 6 points on top of their sharp losses of yesterday. French bonds were heavy, the Government 7½s dropping more than a point. German Government obligations were a bit steadier, but other Reich issues were uncertain.

There was little important trade news and bond circles generally were principally interested in studying the Administration's new securities legislation. In some quarters it was thought a firmer grip on new flotations might eventually aid listed groups. Most financial houses, however, were rather cautious in expressing opinions as to the result of the proposed laws on the bond market as a whole.

Railway liens were inclined to mark time while awaiting details from Washington of the forthcoming consolidation and coördination plans for the carriers. Unimportant losses were recorded by most of the leading transportation bonds, while many members of this group were either unchanged or failed to appear in the trading.

Some bonds of Cincinnati Gas, Duquesne Light, American Telephone, Goodyear, and National Dairy Products showed some improvement. Among the soft spots, however, were North American 5s and Chile Copper 5s, both of which sagged around 2 points.

Banque de France

PARIS, March 30—Principal items in this week's statement of the Banque de France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Mar. 24	Mar. 17
Gold	80,623,000	80,787,000
Sight balances abroad	2,405,000	2,481,000
Neg bills bought abr'd	1,719,000	1,661,000
Com'erc'l bills, France	3,863,000	3,358,000
Adv against securities	2,635,000	2,717,000
Neg bonds of g'f	6,629,000	6,629,000
Circulation	84,233,000	84,816,000
Tot cred cur acc'ts	21,167,000	20,307,000
Treasury	124,000	94,000
Sinking fund	2,034,000	2,029,000
Private	15,803,000	17,985,000
Total sight liabilities	105,390,000	105,124,000
Ratio	76.50%	76.85%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of England

LONDON, March 30—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	March 30	March 23
Circulation	£367,111	£364,330
Public deposits	21,244	29,026
Private deposits	127,803	119,161
Bankers' accounts	92,838	84,944
Other accounts	34,965	34,217
Govt securities	57,737	55,717
Other securities	28,980	29,665
Disc and advces	11,770	11,786
Securities	17,210	17,879
Reserves	80,576	81,044
Prop res to liab	54.6%	54.6%
Bullion	172,688	170,374
Bank rate	2%	2%

London Quotations

LONDON, March 30—The weekly statement today were 76%. De Beers 4½ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short and three-month bills ⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.30	Last Mar.29
5¾	3		Adams Express	1500	4¼	4m	4½	4⅝
18⅝	10	2	Adams Millis	300	12	11½	11⅝	12
10½	6		Addressograph	100	6¼	6	6	
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	100	8¼	8	8	
64⅛	47½	3	Aid Reduction	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2800	87⅞	86¾	87⅞	87
3¾	1½		Alleghany Corp	800	1½	1	1	1
3¾	1½		Alleghany pf xw	100	1½	1	1	1¼
8¼	5¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	1¾	1½	1½	
89⅞	70¾	6	Allegany Steel	100	8	8	8	1⅜
121⅞	118¾	7	Allied Chem	7600	167½	16	16⅝	16⅜
9⅛	6		Allied Chem pf	100	118¼	118¼	118½	
22⅞	18½	2	Allis Chalmers	400	7¾	7½	7⅞	7¾
63¾	48¾	4	Amerada	800	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
9⅝	6¼		Am Can	3800	56⅛	55¾	56	56⅛
3½	1¾		Am Car & Fdry	300	8⅛	8	8	8¾
23⅝	13		Am Chain	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	3⅛		Am Com Alcohol	1500	16¾	16	16¾	16
14⅛	8⅜		Am & For Pow	1100	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
12	6½		Am & For Pow pf	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
15½	13½		Am & For Pow 6	700	7	7	7	7⅛
6½	2¾		Am Hide & L pf	100	17	17	17	
34	25	6	Am Ice	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅜	4¼		Am Ice pf	100	28	28	28	
½	⅜		Am International	300	6½	6½	6½	
8½	5⅞		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21	15½		Am Locomotive	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	17	1¾	Am Metal 6%	90	19½	19	19	
9¼	4		Am News	40	19	19	19	20
24½	11⅛	1½	Am Power & Lt	1600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4
21½	9⅞	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12
7⅝	4⅜		Am P&L 5½ pf	300	9⅜	9½	9½	10
10⅜	5¾		Am Radiator	9100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
18	10⅜		Am Rolling Mill	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
42	31		Am Smelt & Ref	1800	15⅜	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	4⅜		Am Smelt & R pf	100	39	39	39	
35¼	30	2½	Am Stores	300	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
36⅝	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34
91½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	3600	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	
109¾	89¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
9	5		Am Type Fndrs	17200	91	89⅝	90⅛	
19½	11⅜		Am Wat W & E	100	6	6	6	
16⅜	10½	1	Am WW&E ctf	700	11½	11½	11½	12
58	30	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	
6½	3½		Am Woolen	100	35	35	35	
29¾	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	300	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
9⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	300	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	25⅞
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
51	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
2⅜	1½		Armour Ill A	900	48	46	46	47½
13¾	7		Armour Ill B	1300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅛	2		Armour Ill pf	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
51½	48½		Artloom Corp	50	2	2	2	
1¼	¾		Artloom Corp pf	100	50	50	50	50
5½	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1	
47½	24⅝		Asso Dry Goods	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
68	55	5	Atchison T&SF	6800	42⅝	41⅝	42⅜	42¾
28½	16½		Atchison pf	300	55⅝	55	55	56
17¼	12¾		Atl Coast Line	1700	21¼	20⅞	21	21
66	61	8	Atlas Powder pf	1200	15	15	15⅛	15
58½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	100	62⅛	62⅛	62½	62½
8	5½		Aviation Corp Del	5600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
6¼	3⅝		Baldwin Loco	300	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4¾
18⅜	9¾		Baldwin Loco pf	40	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
12⅜	8¼		Balt & Ohio	4700	10¼	9⅞	10	10⅛
15⅜	9¾		Balt & Ohio pf	300	12	12	12	12⅛
4⅛	3		Barnsdall A	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11½	6½		Bendix Aviation	2100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
13¾	9		Ben & Co	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
18⅞	10½		Bethlehem Steel	2600	13½	13	13½	13
36½	28¼		Beth Steel pf	300	30	29½	29½	29
8	6¾		Bigelow Sanford	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¾	9½		Blaw Knox	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
26⅜	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
9¾	5½		Borden	4800	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
9½	7¼		Borg Warner	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
31	21¾	1.60	Briggs & Strat	300	8	7⅞	8	8
111	108¼		Brooklyn Man T	5600	29½	28½	28⅝	28½
5	1¾		Brown Shoe pf	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
⅝	⅛		Brunswick Balke	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4¾	2½		Bruns Terminal	100	½	½	½	
8¾	6½	.40	Bullard	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
3¾	2		Burroughs Add	800	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
1½	1		Bush Terminal	100	2⅛	2⅛	2m	
15	8½		Butte & Superior	300	1	1	1	1
			Byers	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
12½	7¾		Calif Packing	300	10¾	10½	10½	10½
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
14⅝	7⅞		Canadian Pacific	4000	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	16	16	16	16
52¼	30½		Case Thresh	20000	45⅝	44¾	45	45½
9½	5½		Caterpillar Trac	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	22	21¾	21¾	20¾
10⅜	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	1000	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½
20⅞	8		Checker Cab Mfg	400	10	9½	10	9¾
30½	24⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
11¾	3¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28
8⅜	3⅜		Chi & Il pf	100	3	3	3	
3⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
20½	11⅞		ChiMil & St P	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	3		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
9¼	2⅜		Chi & N'western	1000	2½	2	2	2½
4	2⅜		Chi & N'west pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
23¾	3		Chi Pneu Tool	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
8½	3		Chi StP M&O pf	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
8⅝	6½	1	Chi RI&P 7%	30	2½	2½	2½	
9	5		Chi Yellow Cab	200	4½	4½	4½	5
11¾	7¾	1	Chickasha Cot O	150	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
12½	7½	2	Chrysler	100	9	9	9	9
13	7½		City Ice & Fuel	2000	9½	9½	9½	9¾
81	54	6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
5	3½		Colgate-Palm-P pf	1100	8¾	8	8	8¾
7½	4½		Collins & Aikman	200	53½	51	51	54
17⅜	10¼	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
10⅝	6¾		Columbia Gas	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
35⅜	23½	2	Columbia Pic vte	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
17¼	10½	1.30	Columbian Carb	400	28½	28	28	
2¾	1		Comm Credit	200	5	5	5	
6⅜	4¾		Comm Cred 1pf	60	70	70	70	70
76½	45⅜	3	Comm Products	3500	53⅛	52⅛	53⅞	52½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	130	130	130	
4¼	2⅝		Coty	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
28⅞	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	300	27	26½	26½	27
23½	14¼		Crown Cork & S	800	21½	20½	20⅝	20⅝
2½	1⅜		Crown Zellerbach	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
24	16		Crucible Steel pf	20	18⅝	18	18	18
1½	⅜		Cuba Co	2900	⅝	½	½	½
4¾	2½		Cuba Ry pf	50	4½	4½	4½	
3½	1¼		Cuba Am Sug	3000	3¼	2¾	3⅛	2⅞
29	20½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	130	26	22⅜	25½	23
11⅞	6½		Cudahy Packing	100	25	25	25	
48⅝	30		Curtis Publishg	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
2½	1½		Curtis Pub pf	100	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
3⅞	2¼		Curtiss-Wright	2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Curtiss-Wright A	1200	2½	2	2½	2⅜
58¼	37⅜		Del & Hudson	4000	53¼	52½	53½	53½
27⅜	17¼		Del Lack & W	2000	22½	21½	21⅝	22
71½	51¾	4	Detroit Edison	100	54	54	54	53½
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	18	18	18	18
15⅝	12	1	Dome Mines	3000	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	7000	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
2½	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	900	1½	1½	1⅝	
61⅞	50⅛	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	55¾	54½	54½	55
6	3⅛		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4⅛	4	4	
7⅞	3½		Elec Auto-Lite	300	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
20½	8½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	800	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
18⅜	8	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
6½	4		Erie RR	100	7	7	7	7
7¾	5		Erie RR 1pf	400	4½	4½	4⅝	5
				100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
10¼	5	11	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	
3½	1⅜		Fed Mater Serv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F in	100	11¾	11	11½	11⅝
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	500	11⅜	11	11½	11⅝
63¾	42	4	Firstn T&R pf A	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	47¾	47¼	47¾	
10¼	4½		Foster-Wheeler	100	7	7	7	7⅞
21	13⅝	11.0	Fourth Nat Inv	200	16½	16¼	16⅜	17
2½	¾		Fox Film A	4900	⅞	¾	¾	¾
26⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	300	21	21	21	21½
13	9		Fuller pr pf	50	10	10	10	
4¾	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	19	18½	18½	18½
7⅞	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
16	13	2	Gen Baking	200	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
105¼	101	8	Gen Baking pf	700	99⅝	99¼	99¾	
3¼	2⅛		Gen Bronze	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4	3¼		Gen Cable	030	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12	6⅝		Gen Cable A	300	1½	1½	1½	
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Cable pf	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12	11¼	.60	Gen Electric	180	6¾	6½	6½	
28¾	21	2	Gen Elec Sp	9500	12	12¾	12½	13
1½	¾		Gen Foods	1500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
9¼	4¾	6	Gen Gas & E A	1000	25½	25	25	25
42	35½	3	Gen G & E cv pf	1500	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅛	10	1	Gen Mills	200	5	5	5	
3	2⅛		Gen Motors	300	40¾	40¾	40¾	45
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Pub Service	10000	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
7	3		Gen Ry Signal	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
6½	2½		Gen Realty	500	18	17⅝	17⅝	
20½	12⅝	1	Gen Refractories	200	½	½	½	½
1⅞	¾		Gillette Saf Raz	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6½	3¾		Gimbel Bros	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
4⅞	3		Glidden	100	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
18⅛	9		Gold Dust	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8	4		Goodrich pf	700	14	13⅝	13⅞	14¼
45	27⅜	3	Goodyear	200	12	12	12	
13⅜	9¼		Goodyear 1pf	4000	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
2½	1⅜		Gotham Silk Hos	300	34	34	34	34
3⅜	2		Graham Paige	500	9⅛	8¾	8¾	
1⅛	1		Grand Un pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	8½	1	Grant (WT)	100	25½	25½	25½	
			Great Nor pf	300	19¾	19½	19¾	
10	10		Great Nor Ore	200	8	7¾	8	8
13⅜	7		Green Bay & W	30	10	10	10	5¼
94½	72½	7	Great West Sug	1600	13⅝	12¾	13	12¾
1¼	⅝		Great W Sug pf	10	86	86	86	
¾	¼		Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
20½	16¼		Guantanamo Sug	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
			Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	30	17½	16½	16½	
3½	3		Hamilton Watch	10	3	3	3	
1⅞	¾		Hayes Body	200	1	1	1	
20½	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	17	16½	16⅝	17½
87½	67½	7	Hercules Powd pf	200	88	88	88	
80	70	6†	Hershey Choc	100	38	38	38	38½
15⅜	8½		Hershey Choc pf	100	67½	67½	67½	70
3½	1⅞		Houston Oil	200	11½	11¼	11½	11
18⅜	11½	2½	Houston Oil new	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5½	3		Hudson & Man	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13
			Hudson Motor	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
18½	10¼		Ill Central	900	13	12¾	12¾	13
38¼	31	4	Ill Central LL	30	38	38	38	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.30	Last Mar.29
38⅝	27¾	2	Indus Rayon	500	30¾	30	30	
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	35	34½	34¾	
3⅞	3		Inspiration Sop	100	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2¼		Interboro Rap T	2000	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
7¼	4⅛		Interlake Iron	100	3	3	3	
8⅜	6½	.50	Int Cement	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
38¾	13¾	.60	Int Combustion	100	½	½	½	½
92	60	7	Int Harvester	10000	23¾	23¼	22½	23¾
6⅛	3		Int Harvester pf	500	90½	90½	90½	
9⅛	6¾		Int Hydroelec	100	1	1	1	1
4⅝	3⅛		Int Nickel	200	3	3	3	3⅛
18⅝	13½	1½	Int Pap&P pf	4100	9¼	8½	8¾	8¾
18	9¾		Int Salt	200	3	3	3	2⅞
60	34½		Int Silver	500	14	13¾	13¾	14
9⅛	6½		Int Silver pf	200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	17
2⅝	1¼		Int Tel & Tel	80	31¾	31½	31½	32
16	11	2	Interstate Dept S	1400	6	5½	5½	6
			Island Crk Coal	100	15	15	15	15¼
28⅞	22	3	Jewel Tea	300	25½	25½	25¼	
23⅝	13¼		Johns Manville	800	18⅝	18⅜	18	18¾
60	35	1	Jones & Lin pf	20	44	44	44	
16	12¼	2	Kan C South pf	100	13	13	13	
8⅜	2½		Kaufmann D St	400	3	2¾	2¾	
11½	7⅝		Kelvinator Corp	700	4½	4	4⅛	4
10⅜	5½		Kennecott Cop	2500	9½	8¾	9	9½
100	90	7	Kreske	1700	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¾
19⅝	14½	1	Kresge pf	40	80	80	80	90
			Kroger Groc & B	400	18	17⅜	17⅝	18
61	50	8	Laclede Gas pf	10	51	51	51	
6½	3¾		Lee Rubber	200	5⅜	5	5	
1½	1		Lehigh Val Coal	200	1	1	1	
4⅞	2½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	100	10½	10½	10½	11
7⅞	4¾		Lehman Corp	100	11½	11½	11½	11
13⅝	11⅝		Libbey-Owens-F	100	41¾	40¾	40¾	41
2½	1	.80	Lily Tulip Cup	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
18⅛	10½		Link-Belt	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
21½	8½		Liquid Carbonic	200	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
56⅜	37⅝	6½	Loew's Inc	1400	17	16⅝	16⅝	17¾
3½	1¾		Loews pf	1000	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10½
27	19¼	2	Lorillard	300	13½	13½	13½	
19⅜	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	2	2	2	2
32⅜	21¼		Louisville & N	700	24½	24	24½	24½
6½	4		Ludlum Steel	2000	15½	15½	15½	15½
				100	29½	28⅞	29¼	29¼
18¼	13	2	McCall Corp	100	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
2⅜	1⅜	.187	McCrory Stores	100	4	4	4	
37⅞	24⅛	4	McIntyre Porcu	100	49½	49½	50½	51
34¾	21¼	2	McKeesport Tin	6100	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜
11	6		Macy (RH) & Co	1700	30½	30½	30½	31
11½	6½	.80	Madison Sq-Gar	200	31½	30½	30½	
13¾	9¾		Man Elv mg	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	7	.80	Marine Mid	2700	10¾	10½	10½	10
3¾	1⅜		Marmon Motor	900	7	6½	6¾	
6⅝	3⅜	1	May Dept Stores	500	8	8	8	9
3¾	1⅜	.60	Mesta Mateh	100	12	12	12	
6⅝	3⅜		Miami Cop	100	8½	8½	8½	
6⅝	3⅜		Mid-Cont Pet	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8¼	⅞		Midland Steel	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅜	5⅜		Min Moline	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
30⅜	11⅛		Mo Kan & Tex	1600	1	1	1	
17⅞	7⅜		Mo K&T pf	700	8	7¾	8	8
31	25	1¼	Mo Pacific	300	18	17¾	18	18
			Mo Pacific pf	400	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	2¼
15	8⅜		Monsanto Chem	700	3	2¾	2⅞	3
			Montgom Ward	9100	29	29	29	
14⅞	7⅝		Mother Lode	100	13	13	13	13
17⅛	7⅝		Moto Met Gauge	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
6½	1½		Motor Products	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
16⅜	5		Motor Wheel	100	2	2	2	
7½	5		Mullins Mfg	100

Financial: News and Comment

Bankers Think Trust Divorce Most Drastic

Wholesale Reincorporations Would Result—Field Is Profitable One

NEW YORK, March 30—"Most drastic" is the characterization by loc.' bankers of banking legislation planned by the Administration to provide for divorce of trust business from commercial banking. It would mean virtual decentralization of the banking structure. The development was entirely unexpected in the local financial community.

If carried to fruition, it would require that most banks and trust companies in the United States pass through a splitting-up process involving reincorporation, recapitalization and segregation of personnel.

Most Banks in Fiduciary Line

In New York City alone there are scarcely a dozen banks which do not exercise trust powers. Among national banks in New York City authorized to handle trust business are Chase National, Commercial National Bank & Trust, First National, Grace National, Dunbar National, National Safety Bank & Trust, Sterling National Bank & Trust and Public National Bank & Trust. National City Bank handles its trust business through an affiliate, City Bank Farmers Trust Co.

Trust activities have been a source of substantial profit to many banks. tions out of 6150 functioning.

Taking national banks alone, the comptroller reported that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, gross profits of 1774 institutions (about 36 per cent of the total) operating trust departments realized gross earnings of $22,366,000, an increase of approximately 170 per cent from six years previously.

The trust business has reached impressive proportions. While 2238 national banks had been authorized to perform trust functions to June 30, last, such departments were actually being operated by only 1774 institu-

Growth From 1926 to 1931

The 1774 national banks were handling 104,244 trusts involving individual trust assets of $4,642,065,371. There were 775 acting also as trustees for bond and note issues aggregating $9,497,246,609.

Growth of trust business for national banks was particularly pronounced from 1926 to 1931, during which time the number of trusts administered increased about 295.3 per cent and individual trust assets 468.3 per cent.

The increase in volume of bond and note issues outstanding for which these banks were acting as trustee was 335.1 per cent in the period.

Gorham Manufacturing Operating Loss $429,208

Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, net loss after all charges of $429,208 compared with net income in the previous year of $29,814. Loss from operations for the latest year was $220,516 compared with a profit in the previous year of $284,124.

Surplus as of Jan. 31, 1933, was increased by a transfer of $3,858,750 from capital stock to reduce the amount of capital stock represented by each share to $10. Surplus as of Jan. 31, 1933, stood at $4,519,219, including $1,075,643 of earned surplus.

East Texas Bootleg Oil Sale at 13c a Barrel

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Jones & Co., today said that sale, Tuesday of 20,000 barrels of East Texas oil at 13 cents a barrel, compared with the posted price of 50 cents, had been reported.

"The purchaser," the agency said, "is said to have contracted for the sale of 80,000 barrels to two different parties and for the sale of 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Movement of oil from the field on Tuesday, including 'hot' (bootleg) oil, is said to have exceeded 900,000 barrels."

Consolidation Coal Deficit

Receivers of Consolidation Coal Company report for Jan. 1 to June 2, 1932 (latter the date when receivers were appointed) a net loss, after all charges, of $987,332, after crediting nonrecurring $667,445 discount on bonds redeemed, and for the period June 3 to Dec. 31 a net loss, after charges except depreciation and depletion on parent company properties, of $118,567, making the total loss for the year $1,105,919. The accounts for the period prior to receivership were checked by independent auditors, and accounting for the receivership period was along lines approved by the auditors. The 1932 loss compares with a loss of $2,795,013 in 1931.

NEW YORK, March 30—Receivers for the Consolidation Coal Company, have turned back to the original owners the Carter Coal Company, with which it had an operating agreement up to March 15. The amount due to Consolidation from Carter and the liability of the company with respect to retirement of the Carter Company preferred stock have been cancelled.

Boston & Maine Income

Boston & Maine Railroad, in its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net income of $800,660 equal, before sinking fund requirements, to $3.46 a share on the 231,385 shares of 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock outstanding. This compares with net income of $3,377,280 in 1931 equal before sinking fund requirements to $14.60 on the prior preference stock then outstanding.

Australia's Condition Improved

Since the introduction of the Premiers' plan in Australia, states H. Byron Moore, Day & Jourreaux, financial conditions have steadily improved, the drift in government accounts has been checked, and interest rates have fallen consistently. The latest reduction in interest on fixed deposits has brought rates to the lowest level for over 25 years, and notwithstanding this, the volume of fixed deposits has increased.

California Oil Output Jumps

LOS ANGELES, March 30—From Saturday, March 18, to Saturday, March 25, California oil output jumped from a low of 355,000 to 445,000 barrels, official umpire reports. Practically all the increase of 100,000 occurred in Los Angeles basin fields.

El Paso Electric Profit

El Paso Electric Company reports for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income of $458,846 after all charges, compared with $763,889 in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Converse Rubber Shoe Co. Reopens

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE COMPANY of Malden, Mass., which for a year has been under a receivership, reopened Wednesday and will be running full blast by Friday, when about 700 employees will be back at their old jobs.

This announcement was made today following the discharge of the receivership, during which all obligations were paid dollar for dollar, with a surplus left of $70,000. The receivers were Thomas H. Mahoney of Newton, Samuel Haines and Albert H. Weschler of Brookline.

Twelfth Federal Reserve District Banking Improved

Approximately 96.4 per cent of the banking resources of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, estimated from the latest banking figures at well above $4,000,000,000, have been freed, since the moratorium, to function in the business of the Far West, according to the Bank of America, N. T. and S. A., in a survey of western banking.

More than 96.6 per cent of the deposits and 96.4 per cent of the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks in the area, the survey shows further, have been liberated. A number of the institutions operating under a conservator, it is stated, expect to lift their restrictions at an early date. A high percentage of the "closed" banks are capitalized at relatively small amounts.

A decrease of approximately $75,000,000 of money in circulation is also reported by the Federal Reserve of San Francisco, the largest return of currency to the banks for any period in history. None of the new Federal Reserve notes, it is stated, was released in the district. These records are declared to indicate clearly a return of confidence in the West.

Possessing approximately 80 per cent of the banking assets of the seven western states, California cleared the moratorium with less than 2 per cent of its assets under post-moratorium restrictions. Since a substantial portion of California banking flows through branch systems, proponents naturally attribute the favorable California record to its branch banking systems, which are functioning "as usual."

Employment, pay rolls and earnings of 1183 industrial plants in California showed a moderate increase since the end of January.

Places Mercury Turbine Generator in Operation

The 20,000-kilowatt mercury turbine generator, which for the last year has been under construction at Kearny generating station of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., subsidiary of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has been placed in service.

The turbine, which is the second of its kind in the world, uses mercury vapor instead of steam to operate it. One hundred and thirty-five tons of currency are used in the unit and approximately 300,000 pounds of steam are produced as a by-product in its operation. This steam is used to operate steam turbines.

At present there is only one other mercury turbine in commercial operation, a 10,000-kilowatt machine operated by the Hartford Electric Light Company at its South Meadows generating station. A duplicate of the Kearny machine is now being installed in the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company and will probably begin operation in May.

New Haven Railroad Reports 1932 Deficit

New Haven Railroad's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows a deficit after fixed charges of $393,047, before guarantees. After guarantees on separately operated properties, amounting to $962,106, there was a deficit of $1,355,153.

Dividends amounting to $858,142 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock were also paid, so that deficit after guarantees and preferred dividends was $2,213,295.

In 1931, surplus after fixed charges was $9,179,869, equal after guarantees and preferred dividends, to $3.05 a share on 1,571,179 shares of common stock.

Ask Receiver for Fox Film

NEW YORK, March 30—Martin C. Ansorg, as attorney for Benjamin Shellenberg, a stockholder, secured an order, returnable Friday, calling on Fox Film Corporation, the Chase Securities Corporation and four directors of the Fox company to show cause why a receiver in equity should not be appointed for Fox Film. Judge Alfred C. Coxe issued the show-cause order.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, report consolidated net income of $11,475,983 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, equal, after preferred dividends, to seven cents a share on the 33,673,328 shares of common, compared with $21,816,677 or 37 cents a common share for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Corn Products Refining Company

NEW YORK, March 30—"Our volume of business in the first quarter of 1933, as measured by the grind of corn, is a little better than in the first quarter of last year and domestic profits are approximately the same as they were last year," Frank H. Hall, counsel for Corn Products Refining Company said at the annual meeting.

Third Avenue Railway Income

NEW YORK, March 30—Third Avenue Railway System reports for eight months ended Feb. 28 net income of $86,609 after taxes, charges and full interest on the 5 per cent adjustment income bonds, compared with $283,133 in the like period of the preceding fiscal year. February net loss was $4000, compared with a net loss of $618 in February, 1932.

Pacific Coast Co. Loss

Report of Pacific Coast Company, excluding Pacific Coast Cement Company, for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $170,490 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with a net loss of $316,428 in 1931.

All Countries May Return To Gold Standard

International Banker Says United States Example May Hasten Things

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Leon Fraser, vice-president of the Bank for International Settlements, returned from Europe today convinced that the example set by the United States in meeting its recent banking crisis will hasten a world return to the gold standard.

Mr. Fraser is scheduled to succeed Gates W. McGarrah as president of the bank on May 1.

"We are convinced," the banker said, "that the gold standard is the best international monetary standard and those countries which are off are desirous of returning to it as soon as conditions permit.

"The preparatory conference of the World Economic and Monetary Congress, which met in January in London, stated what these conditions were and how they could be met. Professor Day of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Professor Williams, of Harvard, were the American members of the commission who laid down the rules of the gold standard."

Asked whether the Bank for International Settlements is kept busy in the face of world conditions, he said that a bank of this nature always is busier when there is trouble than when everything is moving smoothly.

"Our chief work at the moment," he said, "is getting the member countries back on the gold standard. At present there are 19 countries off the gold standard. They have voted formally to get back on the gold standard, but it is dependent upon conditions."

Questioned as to how soon the gold standard absentees would return, he said:

"That is a question I cannot answer."

"Will it be within the next five years?" he was asked.

"Five years is much too long," he replied. "It will be sooner than most people think."

Chesapeake & Ohio Excess Income Fixed

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Excess income of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system from 1920 through 1926 today was tentatively fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at $37,549,810 and of the Hocking Valley Railway Company through 1927 at $5,111,118.

Of the sums fixed by the commission as excess income, one-half is recapturable under the present Interstate Commerce Act. The law requires that railroads turn over to the Government one-half on all income in excess of the fair return figure of 5¾ per cent.

The Chesapeake & Ohio's excess income was accumulated according to the report at the rate of $705,288 in the last four months of 1920; $1,669,747 in 1923; $5,697,242 in 1924; $12,482,118 in 1925 and $16,995,415 in 1926. There was no excess income in 1921 and 1922.

The Hocking Valley accumulated $631,668 during the last four months of 1920; $617,264 in 1924; $611,398 in 1925; $1,252,340 in 1926 and $1,998,448 in 1927. There was no excess in 1922 and 1923.

The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley are controlled by the Van Sweringen interests.

Chicago Is Calling Tax Anticipation Warrants

CHICAGO, March 30—The city of Chicago is calling $6,615,000, 1931 tax anticipation warrants as of April 1. It has received $14,557,000 cash from 1913 tax collections. City tax warrants and interest thereon turned in as payment on taxes to date amount to $8,092,798.

Interest on warrants called will cease April 6. After this redemption there will remain outstanding $19,983,100, 1931 warrants. The city also has outstanding $3,340,000 1929 warrants and and $97,000 1930 warrants. All 1928 warrants publicly held have been retired.

Board of education has called $1,070,000 education warrants, $709,750 school building fund warrants, $20,000 playground warrants and $380,000 bond and interest warrants.

Boston Imports Larger

Imports of goods at Boston have increased substantially. Value of goods for immediate consumption brought in the week ended March 25 totaled $1,485,523, compared with $1,101,144 and $757,423 the two preceding weeks and $1,333,758 the corresponding week of 1932. Merchandise brought in for warehouse storage totaled $79,930, compared with $29,335 the previous week.

Kelvinator Sales Rise

DETROIT, March 30—Orders received by Kelvinator Corporation for the first week of its new low price schedule have shown a 20 per cent gain over corresponding period of last year, stated H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales. More than five times as many orders were received Monday as came in the day the price announcement was made.

Follansbee Bros. Starts Mill

PITTSBURGH, March 30—Follansbee Bros Co. has started its new process tin mill at Wheeling, West Virginia, employing about 75 men. This is a combination mill. The second unit, a 38-inch cold strip mill, will be put in operation within the next two weeks calling for an additional 75 men.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $956,312 after charges, compared with a net profit of $79,342 in 1931 or $1.18 a share on 67,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

British Revenue

LONDON, March 30—British Exchequer receipts this week ended March 25 were £23,997,073 and expenditures £19,880,510. Floating debt March 23 was £815,050,000, compared with £816,285,000 March 18.

Florida Power & Light Co.

Florida Power & Light Co., subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred.

Self-Sustaining Bank Deposit Insurance System Is Proposed

Experts Advocate Pooling of Assessments on Deposits With Which to Pay Possible Losses—Fund Would Be Federally Supervised

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—"Among the more moderate banking plans now receiving attention is that for insurance of bank deposits, the cost to be borne by the banks," says Ernst & Ernst, accountants, in a statement. "Such a plan is winning support among those who oppose outright government guaranty.

The proposal is based on the assumption that all unrestricted reopened banks are sound. Therefore, it is asked, why should not depositors be insured against any possible loss which might occur? There are several variations of the insurance idea. One feature stressed in most discussions is that any insurance plan must be self-supporting and not a possible charge upon the Federal Treasury.

"Banking is not a strictly private enterprise," the statement continues. "All of its functions are charged strongly with public interest. Banks are essential to the normal functioning of the economic machinery of the country and to the fiscal operations of the Government. It is a primary task for the Government, therefore, to foster sound and adequate banking facilities.

"Depositors are entitled to governmental supervision which will help them safeguard their deposits. Few depositors have the facilities for personal investigation of the soundness of the banks they patronize. They must act on faith to a considerable extent. Thus they must have faith that banks are properly examined and supervised by both federal and state authorities. It is further argued that this faith can be made stronger by some practicable provision for the insurance of bank deposits.

Self-Sustaining System

"Cognizance is taken of the fact that eight states have had unsuccessful experiences with state bank deposit insurance funds in various forms. It is contended, however, that the failure of such state funds can be attributed to lack of experience, inadequate supervision, failure to weed out weak banks at the outset, the hostility of competing banks, and to the fact that the scheme was applied locally by states and not spread over the entire country.

"It is further suggested that the lessons learned from state experiments can now serve as guides in formulating a national plan which would avoid the weaknesses revealed by those experiments.

"From 1865 to 1930 the total net losses to depositors of national and Federal Reserve member banks was approximately $82,000,000. This has been cited widely as proof that under normal conditions banking is a sound insurable risk. This favorable record has been badly upset, of course, during the past two or three years.

"One particular plan for a mutual self-sustaining bank deposit insurance system which is now receiving attention is outlined here as an example of pending proposals. It is known as the Tily-Badger plan and has been put forward by Dr. Herbert J. Tily, president of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, with the collaboration of Daniel Badger, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst in Philadelphia.

"The main points of the plan are as follows:

All Members Assessed

"(1) A 'Federal Deposit Insurance Fund' would be authorized by federal legislation, with prescribed charter powers.

"(2) Directors of the fund would be ex-officio federal officials having jurisdiction over banking matters, plus additional representatives from the field of practical banking.

"(3) All banks certified to be sound by federal and state banking officials would be permitted to contract for insurance policies whereby their depositors would be paid off in full in case of inability of the bank to pay.

"(4) The fund would be accumulated through assessments against the deposits of participating banks on an actuarial basis. Tentatively, it is suggested that an annual rate of ¼ per cent or less would be sufficient. After the fund has grown to an amount deemed adequate to meet all demands, assessments would be reduced or temporarily omitted until the fund is impaired by payment of losses.

"(5) Discretion in the directors of fund would be granted whereby they could fix premium assessments on the basis of types of deposits, or some ratio of deposits to assets, so that rate of premiums would be graduated according to the rating of the bank.

"(6) Premiums would be paid monthly on the basis of deposits at the end of each month, and monthly statements of condition would accompany such premium payments. Payments would be made in cash or government bonds.

"(7) Assets of the fund would be invested only in U. S. Government bonds.

"(8) At the outset, the Federal Government, through the Treasury or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, would be authorized to make advances to the fund if needed. These advances would be repaid as accumulated premiums from participating banks warranted such action.

Not a Government Guaranty

"(9) The fund would be a mutual insurance organization owned by the policy-holding banks. It would not be a government institution, and it would not be government guaranty of deposits.

"(10) All reports of banks to federal and state banking officials would be made available to officials of the fund, thus avoiding duplication of reports.

"(11) Participating banks would be required to display publicly a certificate of deposit insurance issued by the fund.

"(12) Directors of the fund would have authority to cancel the policy of any bank which fails to observe the requirements of the fund or which is found guilty of illegal banking practices. In such a case the bank would be paid the cash value of its insurance policy.

"(13) In case a participating bank should have to call upon the fund to meet losses the procedure would be: The fund administrators would take government bonds to a Federal Reserve Bank and secure a demand loan of the amount needed to pay off depositors of the claimant bank. The Federal Reserve Bank would advance the money in the form of Federal Reserve bank notes against which would be held the government bonds as collateral, as provided in the emergency banking act of March 9. Assets realized from liquidation of the claimant bank and accumulated premiums would be applied to repayment of the loan from the Federal Reserve Bank."

A Window in Wall Street

Doubling Up

SOME figures that well may be termed startling are revealed in the annual report of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, made public this week. This concern, which depends mainly on building activity points out that whereas there is an estimated yearly need of new living accommodations for about 900,000 families, based on the standards of the last generation, and that while in the seven years, 1923 to 1929, in 257 identical cities, accommodations were provided for an average of 412,700 families, this average figure dropped to 125,300 in 1930 and to 98,200 in 1931. Last year, says the statement, new building in this group of cities furnished accommodations for only 27,100 families. This indicates a drop of 93 per cent from the seven-year average, or, put differently, new construction was only one-sixteenth of normal. The number of marriages from 1925 to 1932 was estimated at 8,500,000 and increase of population at 10,000,000. Economic conditions, says the report, have caused hundreds of thousands of families to "double up" or to continue to live in quarters normally considered untenantable. Clarence M. Wooley, chairman of the board, sees a steadily growing deficiency of housing capacity which must eventually result in a big demand for better living accommodations proportionate to improvement in business and industry.

More New Foods

The old truisms are becoming "de trop." Who believes now that there is nothing new under the sun. Under many new labels will be found things for human consumption that never before saw the light of day. The latest is the use of cottonseed as a staple for the table. Ground into flour it is now widely advertised as a specially desirable spaghetti and macaroni, rich in protein and low in starch content. Another new product is a wheat dessert made by a well-known food concern by grinding the wheat berry and adding cocoa powder and sugar. Canned baked apples, each in a paper cup are now offered, four in a can. Prunes and apricots which need no soaking are being put on the market in metal-foil-lined packages. The soup makers are adding more soups to their lines, such as chowder and cream of mushroom. Heinz and Beechnut are now entering the field of baby feeding, mashing and straining vegetables which are cooked with dry steam in closed retorts so as to retain solubles. There is profit in catering to the palate and in creating a demand where none existed before.

Intolerable Taxes

Pin pricks do not cause people to bestir themselves much. Before they will write to a newspaper voicing a complaint about some inequitable situation or before they will attend a meeting of protest, conditions must be pretty well nigh intolerable. That is what has developed in the last few years with regard to taxes—an intolerable situation. With the income of the American people reduced in 1932 to $37,200,000,000, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, federal, state and local taxes have aggregated $15,090,000,000, which represents 40 per cent of the people's income. In 1929 taxes totaled $13,048,000,000 while national income was $85,200,000,000. Last year's federal expenditures extracted from American pockets nearly five times the takings in 1913 when taxes of $2,919,000,000 represented only 8.5 per cent of the national income of $34,400,000,000. It is not to be wondered at that in the almost violent demand for tax reform, some essential or needed services have been curtailed beyond what calm judgment would suggest. The primary requirement today is for a relaxation of the tax burden. After that it will be easier to give consideration to other demands.

G. R. E.

Real Estate Is One of Major Bank Problems

Broad Tendency to Modernize Properties to Make Better Assets

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—A survey of the way banks and trust companies in various sections are handling the economic problems of the real estate in their possession just completed by the American Bankers Association Journal indicates a broad tendency to remodel and modernize bank premises and other properties that have come on the hands of the banks, so as to make them better-paying assets. Lower building costs were found to be a large factor in this move.

"Real estate is one of the major problems of banks today," the Journal says. "How banks and trust companies in different sections are solving some phases of this problem is revealed by a survey.

"Representative banks and trust companies were asked: Are you now doing, or have you recently done, any remodeling or modernizing of your main office, branch buildings, or of any other buildings which you own, control or manage, and has such modernizing resulted in greater revenue by saving you money or by making the property more rentable or more salable?

Remodeling Work

"The replies indicate that the present lower cost of building materials and labor, while a big factor, is perhaps not the chief one in inducing banks to undertake remodeling and modernization work at this time. The primary motive is rather to effect economies in operation, to increase fficiency, to stop losses and increase revenue—in short, to make bank buildings and other properties a better-paying investment."

The survey brought out one case where a committee has been formed in a suburban county by trust and title companies to handle residence property. In many cases the properties had deteriorated but under the new ownership they are being renovated, modernized and well equipped, with the result that they are being more readily sold. In New York City banks and trust companies are taking a new part in the modernization of apartment houses, hotels and individual dwellings.

"A big building supply house in New Jersey with its own remodeling department, reports that three out of four of its jobs come from banks that are interested as mortgagees or holders under foreclosure," the survey says. "Most of the work is on flat houses in lower rent districts.

Building Costs

"A commercial bank has two pieces of property, one devoted to business purposes and the other an apartment house being reconstructed. In the former, new store fronts are being put in, and the two upper floors are being made over into small offices. In the latter a self-operating elevator and new bathrooms are being installed, and a general repainting and redecorating is being done. This bank is planning other similar remodeling, redecorating and modernization for the spring."

As to the situation with regard to building costs, the survey says that, taking 1926 as normal, with the index number of 100, the 1932 index stood at 82. Considering wages and materials separately, the comparisons are as follows: building wage rates in 1932 were 94 and building material costs 72, as compared with the index of 100. It is stated that if the increased efficiency of labor due to greater mechanization and other factors could be taken into consideration the index of the building wage rates for 1932 would be lower.

Burns Bros. Net Loss

Report of Burns Bros. and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a net loss of $2,949,486 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $2,836,518 in 1931.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Net

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31, net profit of $336,753 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc. In the preceding year the company reported a profit of $223,030 after interest, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes.

What Stocks to Buy NOW

LATEST buying advices of 15 leading financial authorities in current UNITED OPINION BULLETIN.

Send for Bulletin C.S.M. 6

(Please print name and address)

United Business Service
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Otis Elevator Company

Preferred Dividend No. 137
Common Dividend No. 101

A quarterly Dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $.15 per share on the No Par Value Common Capital Stock will be paid April 15th, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1933. Checks will be mailed.

C. A. Sanford, Treasurer.

New York State's Loan of $25,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York, March 30

NEW YORK STATE'S loan of $25,000,000 sold on a 3 per cent basis is expected to be the last financing operation for some time, according to those familiar with the State's finances.

Payments of income taxes due April 15 are running in good volume. The cost of the State's borrowing is considered normal in relation to the cost of United States Government loans for similar periods.

Sees a New Deal In the Financial Advertising Field

Stating that financial advertising will be even more valuable under the new conditions now obtaining than heretofore and that new techniques of approaching the public in this field are necessary, Mr. William J. Sheehan, of Doremus & Co., told members and guests of the Boston Branch of the Financial Advertisers Association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night that the "rusty and uncertain methods" that have been in use in much of the financial advertising field will have to be discarded.

Mr. Sheehan's experience and observations of advertising led him to the conclusion that the effectiveness of financial advertising would be greatly increased by the use of a fundamental idea which would be interesting to people likely to make investments. This idea, amplified and elaborated, if presented in forcible language, with interesting composition and layout, should certainly prove successful in selling securities.

In the discussion following Mr. Sheehan's remarks a copy of the advertisement used by the First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, Calif., in the Star-News of that city, was exhibited, and in describing it an editorial published in The Christian Science Monitor of March 28, entitled "A Lighted Lamp" was read. The appropriateness of the advertisement and the definiteness with which it illustrated Mr. Sheehan's conclusions met with hearty appreciation.

Albert H. Wiggin Back From Berlin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, one-time chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, is back in the United States today from his banking mission to Berlin as chairman of the Foreign Creditors' standstill committee, noncommittal on American and foreign financial and economic affairs.

The financier was equally taciturn about his own plans for the future beyond stating that he was thinking about "resigning from a lot of things" because he wanted to be free to travel. He returned to New York on board the steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, with Mrs. Wiggin.

When asked why he had resigned from the Chase board of governors last January, a withdrawal which caused something of a sensation in the financial world, Mr. Wiggin said it was due to being 65 years old and a desire to see the world. He is still a member of the Chase directorate.

Cutting Mortgage Rates

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., one of New England's largest banks, announced that, effective May 1, it will scale down to 5 per cent the interest rate on all mortgages it holds on Rhode Island property. T. H. West, president, estimated this would mean a saving of approximately $150,000 a year to property owners. The bank's Rhode Island holdings represent about $17,000,000. Most mortgages held by it carry 6 per cent.

Cuneo Press, Inc., Profit

CHICAGO, March 30—Cuneo Press, Inc., report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows consolidated net profit of $466,994 after interest, depreciation and taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred to $1.84 a share on the 170,700 shares of common, compared with $891,486 or $4.30 a common share in 1931.

European Copper Executive Will Join Discussion

Informal Chats Pertaining to Industry May Occur in New York City

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Informal conversations with an international tinge, pertaining to the copper industry, may be held in New York next month or early in May.

While no convention, conference or other set meeting is on the program, various important American producers expect to talk with Fernand Pisart, representative of the large Belgian syndicate known as the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, who is to arrive in a few weeks.

Just what recuperative formula might emanate from the forthcoming visit of M. Pisart is a matter of conjecture among domestic producers.

Producers in the United States have been somewhat encouraged by the fact that copper has been holding rather steady around 5 cents a pound, delivered at Connecticut Valley points. Securities of some of the companies also have displayed a firmer tendency. Prices of the metal, however, have refused to edge up to their levels of this time last year. The average monthly price for copper during 1932 was about 5.67 cents. The price dropped to 4.91 cents a pound last December.

Copper stocks in this country at the close of last year were at an historic peak. Total smelter and refinery stocks on hand at that time were estimated at some 684,000 tons, which compared with a total of 636,000 tons at the end of 1931.

The increase was in spite of heavy curtailment in production and was mainly attributed to heavy imports of the metal during the first half of the year in anticipation of the newly enacted tariff of 4 cents a pound. Present stocks, as related to the rate of consumption, are said to be equivalent to about two years' supply.

A Golden Vote of Confidence

That great stream of gold which has been pouring back into Uncle Sam's coffers is a vote of confidence in our government which augurs well for the future.

Similarly, every dollar in gold that has found its way back to the Treasury through the aid of the Central Savings Bank, is a vote of confidence in the Strength, Stability and Safety of this 74-year old institution.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
New York City

A dividend has been declared for the Quarter ending March 31st at the rate of 3% per annum.

CONFIDENCE

As progress and prosperity are the economic twins born of *confidence* *this* BANK believes that an *optimistic* attitude tempered with sound judgment is commendable *at this time*

INTEREST from Day of Deposit at Albany's 9 to 5 o'clock Bank

Make THIS BANK Your Bank
The National Savings Bank
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF STATE AND PEARL STREETS
ALBANY
STRENGTH SERVICE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LUZIER SPECIAL FORMULA LABORATORIES, Incorporated, makers of beauty preparations, 3210-30 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, Mo., offers opportunity to ladies wishing association with dignified business of semi-professional nature; scope unlimited; commission basis.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLL FILMS developed and quality gloss prints made for 25c.; reprints 3c. Why pay more? Return postage paid. NATIONAL PHOTO SERVICE, River Grove, Illinois.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home for those working out the problem of mental inharmony and desiring experienced care. 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. JE.-5983.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-13, Watertown, New York.

RESEARCH SERVICE

SERVICE TO LAWYERS

Inheritance research—missing heirs located—family lines traced and lineage papers prepared—census searching and near-by counties visited for GENEALOGISTS.

WASHINGTON RESEARCH SERVICE
Suite 513 A Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call 'em at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—5 rooms, sun porch, 2nd floor, 2-family house, near station, garage, fireplace. Inquire 149 Storer Ave. N. R. 1873.

NEW YORK CITY

309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, shops and theatres. Express subway station and 5th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 2226 Loring Place (3 blocks west of University Ave. at 183rd St.)—4-5 rooms, electric refrigerators; quiet street; overlooking university grounds; restricted tenancy; ownership management. See SUPT. or telephone VAnderbilt 3-4157.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS man will invest capital with service in going legitimate enterprise; reply in detail; no brokers. L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

ORIGINAL, exclusive and well-fitting dresses designed, cut from your own materials and fitted in my dressmaking classes, conducted every morning and afternoon, also Tuesday evenings; one three-hour lesson at $2 completes the preparation of a dress. Write or phone MISS META HELM, 1255 Gerard Ave. (167th St.), New York City. Bingham 6-1157.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3810. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Comfortable Country Home in Rockland County

Eight rooms, recently decorated, large living-room with fireplace, ample porches, 2-car garage, an acre or more of land, large trees, vines, roses, vegetable and flower garden. Fine view across wide valley. Ideal place for children of all ages. Will rent furnished $110 per month, unfurnished $100, available April 1st, or will sell, priced according to amount of land desired. 25 miles New York City via West Shore R. R. Commutation $11.16 monthly. Best train 34 minutes. Address FRIENDLY FARM, WEST NYACK, N. Y. Tel. Nanuet 416

FURNITURE

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED — MEN

EXCHANGE — Kitchen cabinet or other furniture for services of good carpenter. Phone University 0349, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

GIBSON, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.—Business woman desires to share nicely furnished home with one or two business girls or couple; garage; 5 minutes to station. 17 Orleans Road.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

S. H. FARGHER
PIPE ORGAN MAINTENANCE
8985 212th St., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
35 years' experience Missouri 7-3188

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

BROKER handling Long Island North Shore properties, Flushing to Port Washington, offers GREAT NECK bargain, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $17,500, easy terms; new. BOYLE, 55 Fairview, Port Washington. Phone 2403.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 583 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1—Comfortable outside rooms for elderly persons, refined home, exceptional food, at reasonable prices.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor. Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE—Attractive, sunny room, next to bath and porch with dinette, kitchen privileges; electric refrigeration; $8 and $4; private family. Asp. 4387.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Room, twin beds, hot water; quiet home; 3 minutes B. M. T.; single room; prices reduced. Bu. 2-3453.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Large sunny room for two, also small one, at railroad station; all conveniences. Blvd. 8-2923-J. 7109 Austin St., Apt. 6.

HOLLIS, N. Y., 188-35 Mangin Ave.—Attractive home with board for lady or parent with child; references; $30-$40 month.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 West Ninth St.—By week or month, large furnished room and bath in handsome private house; comfortable, quiet, convenient to Hudson tube, elevated, buses, 3 subways; moderate terms to desirable tenant; suitable for business man. Telephone Stuyvesant 9-0873.

N. Y. C., 140 West 71st St., Apt. 8-J—Beautifully furnished large studio room; suitable 1-3; quiet, home atmosphere; conveniences, transportation, elevator; reasonable; business people preferred.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th St. (Subway-Drive)—Inexpensive, sunny single, running water; good transportation; refined home. (Apt. 62.)

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. FORS.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Quiet adult home; good table; convenient to Ferry. Phone Pt. Richmond 7-0064-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG German couple wishes position as chauffeur-gardener; wife cook. Write to BERGER, 5 N. E. St., Irvington, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; 15 years' diversified experience; high school experience; past 6 years specialized in plumbing supplies. RAYMOND D. NAFZIGER, 675 East 233 St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED married woman desires exchange services as renting agent for rent, within commutation of New York City. ELEANOR WILKINSON, 505 So. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR summer months, colonial home, on shore new Lake Secandaga; electricity, bath, garage, boating, fishing. NETTIE BUSHNELL, Mayfield, N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL

PHONE DAVID LEVIN for Custom-Made Shirts; our policy is an unconditional guarantee. Tel. Yonkers 1746, Yonkers, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

BOY'S "PREP" SUITS
"CAMEL" TOPCOATS
$15
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

Now Is the Time to Improve Your Golf!
Johnny Walsh and Eddy Lund, professionals at Brooklawn and Greenfield Hills, are instructors in our golf school. 50c half hour lesson.
HOWLAND'S

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Rumford Baking Powder
Bab-O
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE. 5-5121

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

Old Dutch Cleanser
The Circle Store
Groceries
91 Lake Ave. Tel. 2441

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

OLD GREENWICH STEAM LAUNDRY
Arcadia Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
Phone 7-1218
SERVICE COURTESY ECONOMY

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1800—1801

HARTFORD

CHIC $7.50 HATS
Others at $10
MODELS TO SUIT BECOMINGLY YOUR INDIVIDUALITY
MLLE. JEANNE RAUSCHERT
25 Lewis Street Sport Shop

ORIENTAL RUGS
Exclusively 1933 Prices
Washed—Repaired—Stored
We also carry Domestic Rugs.
SKENDERIAN BROS.
37 ALLYN STREET Telephone 7-1493

Easter Greeting Cards
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Prudence

READY TO SERVE
CORNED BEEF HASH
M. J. Burnham
Incorporated
West Hartford Center

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL — COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

E. C. WEBB'S
Only One Store at 2 STATE STREET
SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
SHOE CLEANING DYEING
REPAIRING
Phone 6-5355 Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Upham's for Smart Easter Fashions
UPHAM'S—MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

NEW HAVEN

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

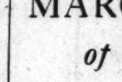
Beginning Saturday, April 1st
Large Special Sale of Lingerie and Corsets
—including new *long* Gowns (53 ins.) of pure dye dull finished crepe—at 1.85,
—Lily of France Corsets, 6.95,
—bias cut Slips trimmed with quantities of Alençon lace, 1.85.
SECOND FLOOR
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

BULLARD'S
ELM ST. COR. ORANGE

MARCH SALE *of* RUGS

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0715

Orthopedic Extension Shoes
Hat Remodeling

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FLOWER SHOPS 970 Chapel St.

NORWALK

The New Champion
Hat Renovating and Shoe Repairing
DEPENDABLE
17 So. Main St., So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

STAMFORD

You needn't wait to own this HOOVER
That's all it takes to have the new Popular-Priced Hoover, more efficient, lighter weight, lower priced. Monthly payments and down payment both less. Liberal allowance for old electric cleaners.
$4.50 DOWN

THE DOWNES-SMITH COMPANY
79 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.
Smart new Spring showing of the Famous Knit-tex Top Coats, $25
Also the new Stetson hat to match, $5.00

FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Mrs. H. MOLTASCH
RENTAL SPECIALIST
GURLY BUILDING STAMFORD, CONN
Furnished—Unfurnished—Remarkable Values—Estates, Farms, Houses, Bungalows, Apartments

SQUARE SILK SHOP
New Summer Cottons
Have arrived. Your inspection is invited.
Telephone STAMFORD 3-6536
140 Atlantic Street, STAMFORD, CONN.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST. 271 MAIN ST.

WATERBURY

Your Easter Costume
The wish for a charming Spring costume can be pleasingly fulfilled by choosing from our fine showing of the newest modes in—
SPRING FROCKS—SPRING SUITS
SPRING COATS
A noteworthy collection that will delight women and misses who follow fashion's trend
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

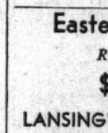
73RD ANNIVERSARY SALE
now going on
Every bit of merchandise in the store reduced.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BOYCE & MILWAIN
SPRING SUITS and TOP COATS
$20.00 to $65.00
Stetson Hats, $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00
66 and 68 STATE STREET

GRACE & MERIT
MILLINERY
21 North Pearl Street

Smart Spring Styles *at Attractive Low Prices*
$1.98 to $5.00

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio • ABC Washers • Copeland Electric Refrigerators • Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Open! Our New
ARROW SHIRT Department
This new department is conveniently located "just inside the door" of our men's furnishings section on the street floor.
MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

Spring Is Here
See our new styles in shoes and prepare for the spring showers in a pair of smart overshoes.
Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
Dial 8591
BROADWAY AND ARCADE, ALBANY, N. Y.

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Magic Chef and Glenwood Stoves, Sellers Kitchen Cabinets, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Lamps and Oulistan Rugs.
Furniture of Character
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

BINGHAMTON

THE LEADER
MILLINERY
29 Court Street
Stunning New Styles
Very Moderately Priced
$1.98 to $4.98

The Marchof Progress Sale, led by *Major Values*, *ushers in the new Spring Season* at McLEAN'S

SPRING SHOES
ARE HERE
I. Miller, Stetson, Bostonian, Florsheim.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON STREET
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

EYES EXAMINED No Drops Used — V. H. QUICK 71 Court St. Binghamton N.Y.

BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

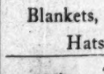
Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 118 PONDFIELD ROAD

HENRY W. PLATE ALL KINDS

349 East 149th St. New York City
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-1865
also Tel. Yonkers 4885

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.


The NOSEGAY Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Fine China
Glassware
Gifts
Open Stock Dinnerware
The Lorham Shop
209 GRAMATAN AVE.
MT. VERNON

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Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
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Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

$1 will make some one happy this week-end.
SPECIAL BOX SPRING FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

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MISS IDA S. KELLAR, Associate
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NEW YORK

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Bituminous
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Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
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EASTWOODS
567 MAIN STREET

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
Dresses, $16.75
A "Budgette" Feature

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
MODEL AND EXCLUSIVE HATS $5.00 up
Made in Our Workroom, $7.50 up
KNITTED SUITS HANDBAGS

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

2 for the Price of 1

PHARIS TIRES
In Men's Dept.
The Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

Pequot Sheets
NELSON'S STORE
of
SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

CHOOSE
your Hamilton from our splendid assortment.
BASSETT, 302 Main St.
PHONE 33-135 JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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MEET THE SPRING at MIRIAM GRANT'S
Potted Primroses, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, 50c and up. Cut Tulips and Daffodils. Bulbs for Spring Planting.
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Long Island

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Meat Dept.—Lawrence Salomon
WEEK-END SPECIALS
FOREQUARTERS SPRING LAMB 9½c
FANCY BRISKET 9½c
CHOICE SIRLOIN STEAK 19c
270 Central Avenue

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Catering to the Miss and Her Smart Mother
Frocks $5.95 and up
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS Opposite Y. M. C. A.

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over *for Men and Women*
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Garden Tools—Lawn Seed
Sprayers—Insecticide—Wheelbarrows
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS—HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
STETSON HATS
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
262 FULTON HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ENNA JETTICK
$4.40 SHOES FOR WOMEN $5.00
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
83-19 ROOSEVELT AVE., *Bet. 83rd and 84th*

Smart Women
Wear Tailor Made Clothes
We are pleased to announce that Mr. Sader, formerly at "The Modiste Shop", 81-25 Polk Ave., is now associated with us. His expert designing and tailoring, at modest prices, is sure to please you.
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MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 31st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

BUNNYLAND
Distinctive Clothes for Children
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Whenever the Occasion—
Whatever the Need—
Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
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A good place to have your hats cleaned and blocked.
GENERAL HAT FACTORY
Largest hat renovating plant in Jamaica. Ladies' and Men's hats made to order.
WILLENS *The Hatter*
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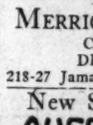

DELICATESSEN *and* FANCY GROCERIES
Mueller's Food Products
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205-15 HOLLIS AVENUE

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JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
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TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Dress Sale at
SPITZER'S
Greatest values for miss and matron. Maternity and half sizes featured.
67 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
MEN'S FLORSHEIM *We Fit the Family*
WOMEN'S AIR-OPEDIC
GREVERT'S SHOE STORE
380 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Shoes for
Men, Women and Children
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
214-G JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

Come in and see our
Spring Line
MERRICK DRESS SHOP
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—HATS
218-27 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village

New Spring Styles at
AUERBACHER'S
Specialty Shop
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Bob's Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

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SERVICE STATION
Greasing—Repairs—Tires
Batteries
9345 104th St. near Atlantic Ave.
Cleveland 3-8789

91st Avenue
118th Street
BREAN'S
Dresses and Coats at Home
8950 118TH STREET, cor. 91ST AVENUE
Cleveland 3-0590 Established 1901

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
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Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4001

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
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Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

The Elite
Ladies' and Kiddies' Shop
The newest spring fashions at the season's popular price.
Tel. 107 17 N. PARK AVENUE

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
Limited time only.
47A N. VILLAGE AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 1317
Branch, Grove Theatre Bldg., Freeport 1500

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

Demand Quality—Let
BETTY HARRIS
NOTED CORSETIERE
Re-Zone your figure in the slender lines fashion demands.
386 MERRICK ROAD R.V.C. 4008
Open Saturday Evening

JONES Park Ave. Market
Fancy Groceries
Quality Meats and Poultry
7 S. PARK AVENUE R. V. C. 7014

SALES - RADIO - SERVICE
TUBES REPAIRS
Electrical Appliances
Phone R.V.C. 1407 P. G. STEARNS
54 MAINE AVENUE

The Nassau County National Bank

ROCKVILLE CENTER Oceanside

OCEANSIDE LAUNDRY SERVICE
109 Long Beach Road Rockville Centre 1461

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day, week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

Commercial and Social Stationer
New Numbers in $1.00
PRINTED STATIONERY
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
SPECIALIZED SALES FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE ACCESSORIES AND EQUIPMENT
154 FRANKLIN AVENUE Oakwood 6868
Batteries—Carburetors
Speedometers
Windshield Wipers

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

FOUNDED 1856
STERN'S
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS— JUSTLY PRICED
STERN'S

The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

FERGUSON'S
Sells the Famous
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

I. B. COHEN
Features
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
BOSTONIAN SHOES
507 Main Street

SIGVALD HAALAND
Carpenter and Contractor
Alterations, Repairs, New Work, Screens
No Job Too Small, Prompt Service.
Estimates Cheerfully Given.
50 BAY VIEW AVE. Tel. Hamilton 2941

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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING packing STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

HENRY
European Trained Hairdresser
463 Main St. Tel. N. R. 3552

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Harlow 703 MADISON AVE. AT 63RD ST.
Josephine Lowenbein, Mgr.
GOWNS and MILLINERY

Tel. SUsquehanna 7-7236
HELENE SIMON, Inc.
Specializing in
DRESSES and COATS
$9.50—$13.50—$16.50
Alterations on premises. Sizes 12 to 48
BEACON HOTEL, Suite 506
Broadway at 75th Street, New York City

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

LOUISE WINKLER
Specialist Hair Coloring
All Branches of Beauty Culture
230 W. 99th St., New York Riverside 9-0910

Borough of Brooklyn

Ingersoll 2-8462
WATCHMAKER Accurate Work — JEWELER is our ambition
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Ross' Bookstore, 1116 Flatbush Avenue

Union League Market
FINE MEATS
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
SEA FOOD
FLECK & CO.
1095 Bergen Street
At Nostrand Avenue
LAfayette 3-1685

Easter Cards
DARLING & GRIMLER
750 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Park Slope Florist
STANLEY J. VASSIS
Florist and Decorator
85 Seventh Ave. Nevins 8-4966

Easter Cards
Now on Display
ARCADE BOOK SHOP
1164A Flatbush Ave., nr. Dorchester Rd.
Buckminster 2-0885

PELHAM

Edwards BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
$10.00
299 WOLF'S LANE Phone
On Third Street Pelham 0559

Phones Pelham 3493; New Rochelle 7656
BILTMORE VALET
CLEANING—TAILORING
PRESSING—DYEING
Quality Work, Moderate Prices
Courteous and Prompt Service
987 MAIN STREET 55 DRAKE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE NEW ROCHELLE

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BOYS' EASTER SUITS
$8.95 $12.50 $14.95
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 MAIN ST PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

BRUSH'S BOOTERY, Inc.
118 N. MAIN STREET
Near First National Bank
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
at Very Reasonable Prices
Geo. Brush, formerly with Rogowsky's Shoe Shop

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PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET
All the dainties for your parties

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4913
Permanents from $5.00 to $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
Finger Wave or Marcel, 75 cents
Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE
OF
NOTIONS
Luckey's Notion Department has such a large assortment of those Little Things that Count in Life. Thread and scissors . . . dish cloths and garment hangers . . . and hundreds of items that do wonders towards making your existence more peaceful.
And just to help the cause along, we're staging our Big Semi-Annual Sale of these little necessities—so now you can stock up—at savings that really count, too.
LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.

Monarch Special Offer
No. 2 CANS
1 can Strawberries
1 can Red Raspberries
1 can Red Pitted Cherries
1 can Logan Berries
1 can Black Berries
And a Smart Dessert Set Sparkling Crystal Glass
All for 95c
B&M Pure Food Market
14-16 CATHERINE STREET
Phone 2589—Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

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Telephone: Monroe 822
6½ ROWLEY STREET
8-11 a. m. daily except Saturdays

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 EAST AVE., SAGAMORE
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

PRINTING
Wm. J. Beagley
372 Mt. Hope Ave. Monroe 6910

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

Convenience Comfort
Cleanliness
Timken Silent Automatic
Oil Burners
Call Genesee 967

COKE
GENESEE 6168
A. E. Becker

FOR SALE
BROCKTON ST., off Beach Ave., Charlotte—Beautiful, practically new stone and shingle 6-room all-year home; private right of way to bathing beach; open fireplace, tile bath, steel casement windows; open screened porch; lot 50x120; single garage; cost $11,800; we are offering at $7500 with $1500 down. Call Mr. WHITNEY, with J. E. GOUTREMOUT, 803 Union Trust Bldg.; Main 4616.

WE SUGGEST
Edith Ellis
HOME MADE CANDIES
Now to be had at New Low Prices.
38 EAST AVENUE
SODAS LUNCHES DINNERS

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

Rumford's Baking Powder
Full Pound 31c a lb.
ELDER'S
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
1119 GRANITE BUILDING
STONE 4829

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MARY RYAN
HAIR DRESSING for an Artistic and Individual Hair Dress. Call Stone 3723
Special prices on shampoo and waves each Monday and Tuesday.
80 EAST AVENUE, Room 310

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
524 Main Street, East

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
51 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153-153

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Blue Stone for the Driveway and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

The Printer Wick
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Scarsdale Cake Shop
Homemade Breads
White, Whole Wheat and Oatmeal
Pies, Cakes and Doughnuts
All baking done on premises.
Also homemade jams and jellies.
90 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Phone 4825

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

F. H. ASSENBECK
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Choice Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Rumford Baking Powder
Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone: Scarsdale 2770-1-2

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
SCARSDALE 2096

SCHENECTADY

There Is No Substitute for a Savings Account. If YOU haven't one, start one today at the
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State
Interest Allowed from Day of Deposit

We carry a full line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Also KRE-MEL
KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
H. S. BARNEY CO.
Phone 4-4811

THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

NOW IN STOCK
"YES—'TIS ROUND"
by
Albert Field Gilmore
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

RAINCOATS
for every member of the family
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

SYRACUSE

'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

The Holzwarth Store
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
1004 LANCASTER Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Progressive Sale Week in Full Force
Local papers have already told you about this great event — and its savings. New features added each day. Sale closes Saturday at 6 P. M. Charge purchases will appear on May 1st statements.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA NEW YORK

76th Annual Store-Wide Clearance Sale
FURRIERS SINCE 1857
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN

Starting Today
Empsall's Spring Fashion Week
A dramatic presentation of 1933's most important fashion trends . . . the swagger, the Edwardian, the mannish. Be sure to see our special window and interior displays.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

Your Noon Day Luncheon
Can be a pleasure if you come here.
SANDWICHES—FOUNTAIN DRINKS
BOORAS Original Home Made ICE CREAM
Booras Confectionery (In the Arcade)

Popular Demand Has Brought Them Back
Dorothy Dodd
SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

ROYAL MILLINERY
5 PUBLIC SQUARE
Gorgeous Easter Hats on display Thurs., Fri. and Sat. of this week
Some are tiny turbans worn far down over ONE EYE.

WHITE PLAINS

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

L. A. Schulman Inc.
123 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Lingerie
We will consider it a privilege to show you what we truly consider a remarkable collection of the latest and best in apparel for women.

CHOICE FLOWERS
Telegraphed to all parts of the world
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
154 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Ph. 2222
Branches—New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rye, N. Y.

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Washington Evening Star
Carrying Out Promises.

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
What A Job! What A Job!

WE ARE GOING TO FIND OUT WHY!
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
WHY DO MANY CITIES CONTINUE TO BUILD SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE PATH OF KNOWN AREAS LIABLE TO COLLAPSE WHILE NO OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS STOOD ??

Courtesy Los Angeles Times
The Earthquake Fault We Must Find!

Courtesy St. Paul Pioneer-Press
When Spring Housecleaning Is Long Overdue

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Maybe He's Learned His Lesson.

Courtesy Dallas Morning News
"Let's Make a Foursome"

All Nature

Glyptodon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GLYPTODONS were the armored giants of a bygone age in South America, when the saber-toothed cat, the giant ground sloth and other Pleistocene animals roamed over North America. A few evidently inhabited Mexico, Texas, and Florida.

Fossil experts are still puzzled over the problem presented by armored animals, some of which show almost conclusive proof that scales and plates are modified hairs, others, that they are hardened skin. The name "glyptodon" doesn't refer to the armor, however. It comes from Greek words meaning "sculptured teeth," an allusion to the peculiar designs on the biting surfaces of the teeth.

"Glyp" was about twice the size of a barrel and weighed nearly a quarter of a ton. Compared with the rest of the body, the head and legs were small. Indeed the armored suit covered most of the animal and left only an opening at the front and one at the rear to allow the neck and tail to function. The suit was three inches thick and about four feet tall shaped in the form of a huge, bony dome, somewhat like a turtle's back. The illustration is of one on display in Buenos Aires that is five feet tall.

But "Glyp" was not related to the turtles despite appearances. Its descendants are recognized today in the armadillos.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

75

Being asked a direct question, his answer was yes. It would have been impossible for him to have been placed in such a position and not to have said any different. He said he said what he did to end the inquiry

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Cartoons Invited

Readers who wish to see their local papers represented in the selection of Cartoons of the Week are invited to clip meritorious cartoons and send them to the Feature Editor. It is important, of course, that the name of the paper be given.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

AND he who gives a child a treat
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street,
And he who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in kingdom come.
—JOHN MASEFIELD

In Lighter Vein

Information Wanted

The village fire engine was careening toward a small hamlet.

Suddenly a hefty housewife left a group of her cronies and, dashing into the middle of the road, waved her arms frantically in front of the oncoming engine. The driver pulled up with a jerk.

"Where's the fire?" he shouted.

"Well, that takes the cake," retorted the woman. "That's what we all want to know!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Modern!

Grandmother: "What were you doing over at Farmer Jones's, Johnny?"

Adventurous Johnny (who had been exploring the loft of an old stable): "Playing in the attic of the horse garage."

Wanted!

Said the dusky chambermaid in a little Southern hotel: "Ah hasn't no use for dese yer transom bo'ders; what ah likes is persistent bo'ders."

At Last

Commenting on the suggestion of a New York daily tabloid for children, Life suggests such appropriate heads as:

MOTHER OF 30 FOUND IN SHOE
COW MAKES MOON HOP
GRAFT IN CUPBOARD CASE
BARE SAYS MA HUBBARD

The Aunt

"Please, madam," asked the pretty maid, "may I have Monday off to go and see my aunt?"

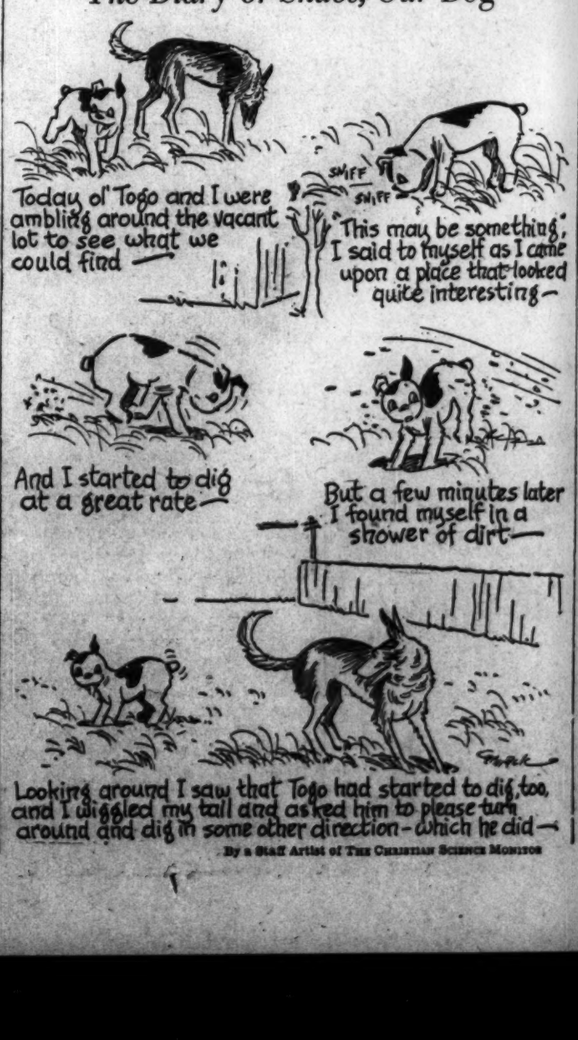
Little Peggy, who had certain inside information on the subject, added her pleadings to the maid's. "Oh, mummy," she said, "do let her go. Her aunt has been made a sergeant."

Half?

Parson: "Well, Mose, how is your better half this morning?"

Mose: "She's bettah, thanks, suh, but, Parson, yo' sho' is careless wif yo' fractions."—*Michigan Farmer.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today ol' Togo and I were ambling around the vacant lot to see what we could find
SNIFF SNIFF
This may be something, I said to myself as I came upon a place that looked quite interesting—
And I started to dig at a great rate—
But a few minutes later I found myself in a shower of dirt—
Looking around I saw that Togo had started to dig, too, and I wiggled my tail and asked him to please turn around and dig in some other direction—which he did—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Earthworm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

A SMALL boy pointed to a long worm on the walk and exclaimed, "I wish I could get rid of every one of those worms in the world!" Whereupon his father told him how useful such worms are, told him how they burrow under the ground so that the plant rootlets can easily push through it and suck up nourishment, and how, if all the earthworms were done away with the soil would become so dry and hard that fruits and vegetables could not grow. Suddenly the boy started off.

"Where are you going?" asked the father.

"I'm going to put the worm on a stick and carry him to the strawberry bed," replied the boy. "He might as well be working."

Blasting Postponed

(Boston Globe)

Marblehead, Mass.

HAVING more than 400 eggs which are nearly ready to hatch chickens, Walter Dennis of Storey Terrace requested First Church of Christ, Scientist, here to postpone the blasting for the foundation for the new church on land adjoining that of Mr. Dennis, as the concussion in all probability would interfere with the incubation. The church cheerfully agreed to the request and no blasting will be done until Mr. Dennis's chicks are hatched.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"In charge" (R. S. Van A.)—The correspondent cites the following announcement: "The broadcast will be in charge of the Committee on Publication." He asks if the radiocast was to be *in charge* of the Committee, or if the Committee was to be *in charge* of the radiocast.

"In charge" is in common use both in an active sense and in a passive, and no less an authority than the Oxford English Dictionary would approve the announcement as written. We, however, protest any construction which leads to ambiguity. For example, what is the meaning of "The maid was in charge of the daughter"? or "The hotel was in charge of the committee"? In the sentence submitted by the correspondent there is no ambiguity; but the passive construction in general is at fault, we believe, because it is susceptible of a double meaning.

We recommend: "The radiocast will be under the supervision of the Committee" or "The Committee will have charge of the radiocast."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Insuring Bank Deposits

MORE than 15,300 of the approximately 19,300 banks in the United States have reopened, a recent Associated Press survey indicated. But depositors in the hundreds of banks for which conservators have been appointed or in banks which failed before the crisis have a sympathetic ear for the deposit guaranty proposals which emanate now and then from Washington. So, too, have many depositors who wonder if they might be as fortunately placed in another crisis as in this.

Yet it would be vastly better if America would talk of *insuring* bank deposits rather than of guaranteeing them. Plans which obligate the Government to make good the losses in banks or which foster a public impression that the Government is responsible for depositors' money are fraught with danger. But it should be perfectly feasible—if it is proved desirable—to establish an insurance fund to be maintained by an assessment on banks of perhaps a fraction of 1 per cent annually on their deposits and use this to pay off the depositors in banks that might fail. The amount of the fund and of the assessment should be based on an actuarial calculation of the risk just as fire, marine or any other kind of insurance is calculated.

The plan and the publicity surrounding it ought to make it clear that the added protection for the depositor exists simply to the extent of this fund and does not lie in any appeal to the Federal Treasury. "Insured deposits" rather than "guaranteed deposits" would be the catchword. This is an outstanding lesson of the experience of Oklahoma and other states that have tried guaranty laws.

It is, of course, a characteristic of all insurance that it uses some resources from the strong to indemnify the weak or unfortunate. But events have shown that the strong of one time may at another require support. And the fact of being insured need not encourage bad banking if the stockholder's double liability clause is explicitly retained and enforced, for owners will not knowingly condone loose management if they are subject to assessment to the amount of their stock before the insurance fund comes into play.

Sometimes it is supposed that the experience of the states that have tried it condemns any proposal for deposit insurance. Yet the fact is that their funds were borne down in the post-war sweep of agricultural deflation, a force wider than any one state. Even the nation's banking system may be affected by wider than national forces, but an insurance fund on a national basis would rest on a diversity of resources that would give vastly increased security.

Nevertheless, the security of any banking system depends in the last analysis on how soundly it is conducted, and this is the central lesson of all banking experience, insured or otherwise. Hence the ability of any deposit insurance system to weather a major storm or to work fairly as between banks in ordinary times demands as its first essential that there shall be strong, uniform supervision and regulation of the banks that are members.

Deposit insurance emphatically is not to be considered as a substitute for any of the bank reform measures urgently needed to clean up American finance, but rather as a possible added accessory to smooth out the bumps which even careful administration cannot always entirely avoid.

Deposit insurance is frequently attacked from two directions. On one side it is protested that the scheme will be prohibitively expensive. This objection must contemplate that bank failures will be dolorously heavy, and if that is the case the need for depositor protection is evidently great.

On the other side, it is urged that by sound building and competent inspection the closing of banks can be made so rare that there will be little need for deposit insurance. There is no reason to doubt that by strict regulation failures can be greatly reduced. But mere rarity of collapse is small solace to the depositor affected; rather would such rarity prove that the extra safety could be afforded.

Requiem for the Post Office Pen

FILE away the pun on the American post office pen. The postal administration forecasts an end to its utility, though it has been a hardy perennial through many years. Oftentimes there has been little point to it—but that may be said of the post office pen.

Elimination of post office pen-point persiflage from the literature of the day is expected to result from an order of the postal department that workable pen points shall be at all times available to the public at every post office in the land. What a boon to the souvenir post card writers who often find the local post office the handiest place in which to scribble the traditional, "Wish you were here."

Many a rusty pen point, its identity obscured by an accumulation of chemical affluence, bending under a load of coagulated viscosity and promoting vexatious maneuvers for which it never was designed, has given to the efforts of even an exceptionally good penman results which only a Chinese laundryman could interpret. And in reorganizing the public's pen-point facilities the department may well clean out the inkwell and assure at least a weekly filling of something of a more fluid nature than the gobs of multicolored paste which have generally accompanied the withdrawal of the pen.

Movies and Milk

WHAT a jolt America would get if its dairy industry should admit that rather more than 13 per cent of its product was unfit for consumption! Front pages of newspapers would fairly shriek the news, and gloom and forebodings would descend upon millions of breakfast tables.

When it comes to the pabulum served up to the daily patrons of America's motion picture theaters, however, public concern seems less acute. In fact, the admission of Mr. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, that during 1932 seven national organizations rejected "only sixty-three" of 476 pictures as unsuitable for family, adult or child entertainment, is heralded as showing a "big improvement in tone of movies."

The inference is, that in confining its presentation of immoral or meretricious films to one out of approximately each eight pictures a vast industry views its record and finds it passing good. It may be noted that of the 413 films accepted, some were listed as suitable "for adults," which may cover a multitude of frankenesses hardly to be recommended for child or family entertainment.

The brighter side of the picture, however, is not by any means to be ignored. There is some evidence that the producers are releasing fewer objectionable pictures and more of the kind that interests that growing class which wants its entertainment both intelligent and decent. That there is still much room for progress should not prevent admission that much progress has already been made.

It is only fair to record that in his annual report a day or two ago Mr. Hays warned the producers not to be too complacent about this reduction in unfit films. "Public opinion is in a highly critical mood," he declared. "It is looking with appraising eyes on governments, on finance, on industry. It resents coarseness or vulgarity on the screen."

Millions desiring decent entertainment will welcome and coöperate with every sincere effort of the film producers to provide it. The latter may find that clean and wholesome offerings will bring back a vast absentee public that all the schemes of free prizes and lower price admissions may fail to lure to the box offices. And when all parents shall be as vigilant about the quality of the movies as they are about the morning's milk, the knell of the unclean picture will be sounded.

Comfort in Art Galleries

ONE of the features of tomorrow's Utopian existence surely will be public art galleries which are less austere and majestic, more comfortable and inviting.

To many persons who have a latent but unawakened interest in art, the marbled galleries of today are indeed forbidding places. First of all, they stand coldly aloof, with a bearing too often not necessarily aristocratic, but autocratic. At the outset they repel many a timorous person who approaches, very much hat-in-hand.

Within, too often, is an atmosphere of stony splendor. Frequently the simplicity is not at all Spartan, but rather overbearingly, aggressively plain; or, if not that, there is the heaviness of one of our more impressive railroad terminals.

In most instances the casual visitor finds the physical task of viewing the exhibits greater in proportion than his still unstimulated love of art. He does not object, perhaps, to walking endless miles upon unyielding floors, but he does bemoan the lack of comfortable, or even barely adequate, seating accommodations on the gallery floors.

Now it is all very well to say that cinema cathedral ideas of comfort cannot be built into art galleries. That is true, thankfully so. Nevertheless, it would seem to be equally true that the designers of the nation's art galleries in the future might sacrifice just the slightest bit of tradition and compromise with that school which holds that creature comforts deserve a modicum of consideration.

Unfortunate though it may be, it is none the less an accurate statement that even the highest of æsthetic emotions find expression the more readily when those selfsame creature comforts are cared for in some reasonable degree.

Balance of Power or League?

WHEN the League of Nations was founded it was clearly seen, at least so far as the organization of Europe was concerned, that the choice of the countries was between the League and the formation of the old system known as the balance of power. Before the war there had been a so-called balance of power. It had proved precarious. It eventually collapsed. Everybody discerned the danger of ranging the countries in hostile camps, more or less equal in strength, keeping the peace only because the alliances were as powerful as the counteralliances.

Everybody saw the danger then. Does everybody see the danger now?

It has become obvious to all observers of the European scene that there is in progress the tentative grouping of nations into blocs which are potentially hostile. Roughly, they have been described as the vertical and the horizontal blocs, France and its allies cut across Europe in the horizontal sense. Germany and its friends cut across Europe in the vertical sense.

They have also been described as the static and the dynamic groups, since France, Poland and the Little Entente are interested in the maintenance of things as they are—the status quo; while Germany, Italy and Hungary are interested in territorial changes—a revision of treaties.

Recently the Little Entente was consolidated; according to their pact, the permanent council of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia may decide that a single delegate, or the delegation of a single state, may represent the entire group. It is difficult to imagine a more remarkable instance of diplomatic unity. Three nations, regarded as small, form a common front, accept a unique diplomatic command. They are no longer small, because united in their action they are greater, from the viewpoint of population, than France or Italy.

Doubtless, in virtue of earlier accords, their action will be, in certain eventualities, linked with that of France and Belgium and Poland. But it is impossible to ignore the fact that, however pacific are the aims of the new organization, it is intended as a reply to the tendency of Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary to work together. Albania is assumed to be pro-Italian; Bulgaria leans toward its former allies; the situation of Russia is enigmatic.

The various maneuvers and associations on this line are reminiscent of the former balance of power. It cannot be repeated too often or too emphatically that the method of alliances and counteralliances in Europe manifestly tends toward war. Sooner or later one group will consider the moment come to secure an advantage over the opposing group, or will believe itself in peril if it does not make a move. Experience has amply shown that a balance of power cannot be maintained indefinitely. It was the object of the founders of the League of Nations to submerge all groups in a wider union of all the countries.

That is still the object. It should be insisted on more than ever. Instead of a fragile equilibrium, there must be a single consortium. Instead of particular friendships opposed to particular friendships, there must be one vast universal friendship. Those are the alternatives. Just as one representative may speak for the Little Entente, so in the fullness of time one representative must be able to speak for Europe, and perhaps for all civilized mankind.

The choice is important, and it should be taken before there is any further crystallization of these alliances which imply a balance of power. It should make possible the true League of Nations. In one way lies war, in the other peace.

Six Dollars' Worth of Prevention

GOING home on the 5:15 the other night, John Citizen read in the evening paper that it cost the state a matter of $600 to keep a man in prison or in a correctional institution for a year. Reading the figures, printed beside an account of the extent of organized crime, he was astounded as he mentally added this huge sum to the vast expenditure involved in the machinery of crime prevention, the police forces of city and state, as well as courts and federal agencies.

The figures were appalling to him as a taxpayer, and at the same time brought to him a sense of futility. There seemed nothing he could do beyond deplore such a hideous waste—not only the dollars and cents, but the effect of this waste upon society.

The reading brought John Citizen to his home in a very thoughtful frame of mind. Three or four boys standing idly at the street corner for the first time assumed a more serious aspect. He wondered why the boys were loitering there, and just what could be done about it.

Altogether he was in the right frame of mind to receive the message that awaited him. The envelope he picked up from the hall table informed him that it had been left by a member of the local Boy Scout troop who would call to pick it up on a designated evening. He opened and read. The folder stated that for a few dollars a boy could be kept in the Boy Scouts for a year. For $6 he would receive a year's training in good citizenship and trustworthiness; he would be guided vocationally, prepared for a constructive career, his character molded and grounded in honesty, courtesy, obedience and reverence.

Reading that message, John Citizen saw a way out. He knew that his taxes would not be called upon to support many graduated Boy Scouts in $600 institutions, for Boy Scouts seldom grow up to a career of crime. John Citizen's face lightened with a smile of hope. He is waiting for that evening and the call of the Boy Scout. He is going to buy a few dollars' worth of prevention.

Editorial Notes

When "Share Your Clothes" day dawns in Minneapolis, 5000 volunteers will visit 30,000 homes during the four-hour drive, and 350 trucks will haul the donated garments to designated points for reconditioning and distribution. With figures showing that since the movement was started 240,000 articles of clothing have been passed along to others, Minneapolis seems entitled to the credit for originating the two-person suit.

While the word that the Secretary of Agriculture had reached his office at 7:45 a. m. prompted one of the later arrivals to inquire, sotto voce, whether the department was being turned into a night club, the average farmer, no doubt, was more inclined to wonder whether Mr. Wallace had not overslept.

Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, retiring, gives an almost unanswerable reason for advising an educational change in the Philippines from the white collar system to the brown overalls system—there are enough brown overalls jobs for every graduate to have one.

Personal appearance of radio stars in theaters is said to be swelling box-office receipts. To the novelty of seeing one's favorite in the flesh is added that of hearing him uninterspersed by sales talks.

It seems clear that modern man cannot unmake the leisure his machines have made for him, but it still is up to him whether that leisure will unmake or make the man.

Hoarding one's confidence is desirable; when the store gets sufficiently large, it begins circulating automatically.

Moscow's Other Face

EVEN in these hard times when food is scarce and the outlook for the future somewhat less promising than it used to be, Moscow continues to look upon the world with a happy face, smiling and laughing with an abandon which amazes the Anglo-Saxon. What of these stories of oppression, of short rations and crowded living, the visitor may well ask upon beholding the laughing simplicity of the crowds on the Moscow streets.

This smiling face is no less significant than it is amazing, for unless one knows the ability of the Russian to play, and has seen this happy smile contrasting with the dark background of Moscow's discomforts and hardships, one cannot grasp the essence of that totally different and surprising existence which survives in the Russian capital.

* * *

Moscow, like all of Russia, consists of two parts: the modern and the medieval, or the city and the village. The city is all that the Bolshevik drive for modernization, industrialization and "tempo" has brought: paved streets, noisy automobiles and racing trucks, destruction of ancient walls and towers to make room for the flow of today's traffic, new buildings, dial telephones, radio, and even the beginnings of a subway system. There is the increasingly large population of urban proletarians, the strict organization of all work and people, and above all the intense seriousness of purpose behind the Bolsh /ik plan.

But Moscow the village still exists in spite of these tremendous efforts to effect a change. "Downtown," in the vicinity of the Red Square, the Kremlin and the chief office and shopping districts, the modern city is fairly well established, but in the vast outlying districts of the town, Moscow remains a village, with unpaved or cobbled streets where peasant carts pass slowly by in long lines, small and rather run-down houses, and populated by a mass of peasants only a few years away from their village farms. Clad in homemade clothes or sheepskin coats, their feet often bound in cloth and covered with bark shoes, the older ones bearded and long-haired, they bespeak the Middle Ages more than modern times. They are the colorful, native element of the Russian capital, where the people's heart shows itself. In their simple, childlike and unrestrained natures one sees the source of that laughter which even their more citified cousins cannot restrain.

Like the children they so much resemble, they have the great ability to live in the moment for whatever happiness it may bring, letting neither yesterday nor tomorrow trouble their hearts.

On the surface Moscow's life seems to be dull and uninteresting, for aside from the incomparable Kremlin and Red Square and a few now dilapidated churches, the city seems to sink into a monotonous expanse of grimy dwellings and dirty streets, filled with a mixed assortment of workers and peasants all looking poorly dressed and for the most part miserably dirty to an Anglo-Saxon point of view. But closer acquaintance reveals a color and temperament beneath this drab exterior which makes living anything but dull.

* * *

There is no more human and interesting crowd of adults in the world than in Moscow—and none so much like children. (It is interesting how color and imagination seem to go hand in hand with primitive ideas on cleanliness.) They are laughing and playing most of the time; in the street cars, for example, when some unfortunate unit in the crowded mass of people complains that there is not enough room (take a taxi! they tell him), or when a peasant woman, loaded down with two milk cans and a bag of bread insists upon making her way the entire length of the car through the solid block of standing passengers, who either cheer her on or revile her with scornful derision. The play goes on constantly.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon most work stops and leisure time begins with dinner hour, followed by a long evening. In summer time, when the warm outdoors is more inviting than crowded rooms, Moscow goes strolling along the boulevards, usually hatless, and always arm in arm. Or, attracted by the sound of an accordion, boys and girls will gather in the courtyards of apartment houses or old churches to sing and dance peasant style until far into the night. Visiting centers about the evening "tea" at eight o'clock or so, though crowded quarters discourage large affairs of this sort.

But "free day" is of course the big time for the outdoor world. The famed Park of Culture and Rest draws great crowds of proletarians to its play spaces, tennis courts, or to watch an exhibition of that American game, baseball, played by a group of Russian-Jewish workers from New York. Or just across the Moscow River, which divides the city in two with a gentle bend in its course, is the "Dynamo" water sports station. The popularity of this place is attested by the crowds.

Sensitive to natural beauty of all sorts, the Russian loves the country, and each free day sees a great exodus from Moscow to the near-by woods and beaches. Suburban trains are crowded to the bottom steps with perspiring enthusiasts. The country to the Muscovite means merely a green spot beyond the edge of the city where one may play in the park, dance to an accordion, or enjoy a sun and water bath on one of the golden beaches which are strung along the border of the River Moscow.

To relax, to hear the sounds of song and laughter in the groves of trees, to gaze on meadows rich with the color of wild flowers, and to drink in the good sunlight: what more could any real Muscovite desire? Forgotten completely are the troubles which yesterday seemed so bad. Sufficient to the moment is the goodness thereof.

* * *

Moscow is never without its theater. Whether it be performances at a workers' club in a factory, or grand opera at the Bolshoi Theater, the crowd is always a capacity one. It is here that the great gift of the Russian to laugh and forget the world for the life of fantasy and play comes to its full expression. All their colorful imagination and humor is centered on the theater, so that we can find in at least five of the theaters in Moscow any night during the season plays equal, from the point of view of production, to many on Broadway.

And contrary to frequent belief, the variety of plays is considerable: from the Russian classics of Ostrovsky, Tchekhov and Tolstoy to the most modern, abstract and propagandized plays. Occasionally the two are mixed, as for instance in the radically provocative production of "Hamlet" last spring at the Vakhtangov Theater, which was the cause of violent argument for months.

There is only one thing more popular than the drama, and that is the opera, for combine drama with music and you have the summum bonum of the Russian mentality. Moscow stands in line days in advance to get tickets to the more popular productions at the Bolshoi Theater, where today the families of commissars and high officials crowd the great box which formerly was reserved for members of the Tsar's household.

Here Russian opera is supreme, Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky being the favorites, and to anyone who has tired of the dramatic stupidities of average opera singers elsewhere, the superb drama of these Russian operas in Moscow will reveal long sought for greatness in that art.

* * *

Moscow smiles and laughs, playing in the sun, building worlds of imaginative beauty and laughter whatever may be the actual state of affairs.

Yet each day has its full share of misfortune and unpleasantness: beggars and drunkards lining the sidewalks, crowds and jams everywhere. Perhaps one has to stand in line all night for a pound of butter, or maybe there is no sugar for the tea party tonight. The office or factory may have failed to issue salaries for two months now, and the apartment may be so cold that one has to wear an overcoat at home. But all these things come and go—like bad weather—and are dismissed with a grumbling complaint.

As long as there is a new play or a good movie to see, friends to gather together of an evening, or a new joke about the Five-Year Plan, Moscow continues to laugh in spite of her troubles. J. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The People as Dictator

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American Congress needs a dictator. Of that fact there is no question, for representative government is under a perpetual handicap without it. Dictatorship, however, of the Stalin or Mussolini character, or of a single step in approach to that character, is unthinkable for the United States. What the American Congress needs to feel is a dictatorship such as the British or the Canadian Parliament feels.

Senator Borah raises the point that the Constitution does not provide for a dictator. He is undoubtedly right, and on the question of such a dictatorship as is being suggested at Washington, it is impossible to believe that an amendment could be had making provision for it.

A few years ago, the American and Canadian Cabinets agreed upon a reciprocity pact. It was necessary that in both countries the agreement should be ratified by the national legislative bodies, i. e., by Congress in the United States and Parliament in Canada. Congress spent month after month on the question, and finally, after six or more months were spent the pact was ratified.

The Canadian Government did not discuss the question until Washington had decided in its favor, but took the subject under consideration as soon as ratification was had here. It soon became evident that opposition to the pact was strong in that country, so strong that a long experience in parliamentary quarreling was the only sure thing in sight.

The statesmen decided to turn the question over to the dictator, i. e., to the Canadian public mind. Parliament resigned and went to the people with the issue. Had Parliament not willingly resigned, the possibility of a motion for want of confidence, being made and carried against them, was always present, and the opposition strength was great enough to cause the leaders to recognize it, and they peacefully resigned. In three weeks' time the voting public, the one logical dictator in a democratic country, had disposed of the question to its own satisfaction.

At different times within forty years, issues in Great Britain have been decided in the same way. On one occasion, the Prime Minister actually went to the King with a request that several new Lords of his own political faith be appointed so that a certain measure which was popular with the people might not be vetoed by the Upper House, and his request was granted. Not the Prime Minister, but the waiting public mind, was the dictator in this as in other cases in that country.

In 1896, the Democratic Party accused England of fettering the American financial situation with the gold standard. Years have since passed in which history has been written at a tremendous pace.

In the midst of their problems, British statesmen were brought to see that their financial safety demanded at last temporary desertion from the gold standard. In less than one week the thing was accomplished. Measures require three readings in Commons before becoming law. The measure in question was read twice in one day and the third time the next day, and the measure was passed. The law, though carried by Commons, was of so radical a character that it was given to the dictator for ratification. In about three weeks the British public had so overwhelmingly sustained Parliament on the question that no hostile voice of a serious character has been raised against it since. EDWARD KENNEDY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Twenty Years of Pugilistic Manslaughter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prize fighting is often branded as a "brutal sport," but it is rather a brutal business. It has its inception, legalization and maintenance in commercial avarice. Pugilists Willard, Dempsey, Delaney and Tunney received for one fight a larger sum than the President of the United States receives for a year's service. Actual or expected profit inspires every participant in the ring.

The legislation, which opened forty-five of our states to professional pugilism, was secured by the so-called "athletic clubs," whose chief business is staging prize fights for the rich admission fees of $1 to $20 a seat, while paying their preliminary fighters stingy pittances down to $5 a round, with a large and sure profit on the main bout. Also, the Eagles, Moose, Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and a few other fraternities often capitalize fighting.

The "boxing" business received a powerful impetus during the World War, when it suddenly became the duty of 5,000,000 of young men to learn how to injure and kill their fellow beings. Pugilism was consistently introduced in armies and practiced with avidity in cantonments, camps and on warships. In reports of pugilistic fatalities in the navy, the Government always conceals the name of the contestant who dealt the lethal blow to the victim.

Sparring is a legitimate, recreative sport; but it is easily perverted, like a game of cards, into a sordid, degrading contest. When pugilists and their promoters besiege legislatures for permissive laws, they always plead for "boxing" and "sparring," but when the law is enacted and the tickets are on sale, their nomenclature changes and all the talk is about "fighting." Athletic boxing needs no law and does not seek it.

A roster in my possession, showing 169 prize-fight fatalities, brings gruesome visions of gladiatorial gore, but includes, I believe, not more than a third of the total deaths of this class during the twenty-year period. These are only part of the published cases, and the cases published do not include all which occurred. Many papers seem to purposely omit accounts of these fatalities, either as unpleasant reading or as harmful to the prize-fight industry.

Jousting in the Middle Ages was a cruel, deadly sport, but it was of great military value, and was never mercenary like our prize fighting. Real boxing is a good gymnasium exercise, with decisions based on superior agility, endurance and self-control, but commercialism has brutalized it. HENRY N. PRINGLE,

Law Enforcement Director, International
Washington, D. C. Reform Federation.